

# INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT OF DIVISION OPERATIONS

Subcourse Number IT0478

EDITION B

United States army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca  
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-6000

8 Credit Hours

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## SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse is designed to teach you basic procedures on the role of the G2 in division operations, the intelligence assets and organizations available to support the division, tasking the organizations for combat within the division, and plans for using electronic warfare (EW) assets.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine which was current at the time the subcourse was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

The words "he," "him," "his," and "men," when used in this publication, represent both the masculine and feminine genders unless otherwise stated.

## TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| Action:    | You will describe the functions and responsibilities of the division G2 and the relationship with other division staff officers, military intelligence support and organization at the division level and the functions of intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) assets in a division operation. Identify elements organic to a division base and perform task organization for combat. You will also plan for EW support of a combat operation, including the deployment of EW assets on a map according to a given outline. |
| Condition: | You will be given narrative information from <a href="#">FM 34-1</a> , FM 34-3, FM 34-10, <a href="#">FM 34-130</a> , <a href="#">FM 71-2</a> , <a href="#">FM 100-5</a> , and <a href="#">FM 101-5</a> .   |
| Standards: | To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum of 70% on this subcourse examination.  |

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# LESSON 1

## DIVISION G2

**CRITICAL  
TASKS:**      [301-336-1106](#)  
                     [301-336-3106](#)  
                     [301-337-1501](#)

### OVERVIEW

#### LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn the functions of the division G2, sources of information and support for a division G2, and the relationship of the division G2 to other staff officers.

#### Terminal Learning Objective:

- Tasks:** Describe the functions and responsibilities of a division G2, identify sources of information and support for a division G2, and describe the relationship of the division G2 to other staff officers.
- Conditions:** You will be given narrative information and illustrations from [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-3, FM 34-10, [FM 100-5](#), and [FM 101-5](#).
- Standards:** You will be able to understand intelligence fundamentals in accordance with the publications listed above.
- References:** The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:
- [FM 34-1](#)  
FM 34-3  
FM 34-10  
[FM 34-25-3](#)  
[FM 100-5](#)  
[FM 101-5](#)

### INTRODUCTION

A commander must see and know the enemy better than the enemy can see and know his forces. This means the tactical intelligence system from battalion to corps must coordinate intelligence effort within the division. Intelligence provided to the commander must be clear, brief, relevant, and timely. Wartime, especially battlefield, support to the commander must be anticipatory and precise.

The Commander Must Know the Battlefield. He must surprise the enemy and catch it at a disadvantage as often as possible. He must avoid the enemy's strengths and exploit its weaknesses. To do so, he must know the area of operations (AO), the condition of the battlefield, and the nature, capabilities, and activities of his enemy. He must know when and where to concentrate his combat power. The

intelligence system should maximize and synchronize the support offered to the commander while minimizing the demands it makes on him.

## **PART A - RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIVISION G2**

Intelligence is the Responsibility of All Commanders. Every unit must be prepared to conduct intelligence operations with every means at its disposal, with or without specific orders. Operations across the full range of warfare depend on timely relevant, accurate intelligence. In today's force projection army, the division must be prepared to employ its organic intelligence assets and assume control of those assets from higher and adjacent units. The purpose of intelligence operations is to obtain reliable information about the enemy, weather, and terrain as quickly and as completely as possible. The results are an essential basis for estimating enemy capabilities, courses of action and intentions, and for planning friendly operations. Intelligence seeks to discover the type, strength, location, organization, and behavior of enemy forces, their direction and speed of movement, and their intentions. It includes information about the weather and terrain within the operational area and their effects on friendly and enemy operations.

The G2, as the division commander's senior intelligence officer, must be extremely knowledgeable of all Intelligence Battlefield Operating Systems (IBOS). The IBOS is the equipment, personnel, procedures, and organizations that respond to the tactical commander's intelligence needs. This body of knowledge includes the employment of the entire spectrum of assets which spans both what the division does not yet possess and assets in their final development that could be provided for a crisis or wartime situation.

The G2 identifies intelligence requirements based on the commander's guidance and concept of the operation, managing the collection effort, supervising all-source analysis, and ensuring rapid dissemination of needed intelligence and combat information. G2s accomplish this through the military intelligence (MI) tactical operations center(TOC) support elements, battlefield information coordination centers (BICC), MI organizations, operations branch, terrain team, security branch, special security office, and other elements of the command that have collection missions. They request support and receive intelligence from higher echelons, other services, allies, and national sources. They integrate intelligence from all sources to meet the commander's requirements.

The dynamic nature of operations demands a G2 with a full understanding of the threat and environment (terrain, weather, demographics) found within the division's area of interest (AI) and AO. Knowing the operational environment reduces battlefield uncertainties, providing commanders with estimates and other critical intelligence in support of unit operations. The G2 must have an overarching knowledge by not only thinking as a friendly commander but also, more importantly, contemplating the situation as the enemy commander will. They direct the intelligence effort to view the patterns of enemy activity that serve as indicators, focusing on exact rather than general requirements. Their direction gives meaning to seemingly insignificant bits of information, and valuable intelligence products are developed for the commander.

Generally, the responsibilities of the intelligence officer are similar at each command level. The G2 or S2 will:

- Manage and direct intelligence collection, processing, and analysis priorities.
- Synchronize intelligence operations with current operations.
- Direct division reconnaissance and surveillance intelligence operations.
- Receive and process non-MI reporting (Engineers, Military Police (MP), Field Artillery (FA), etc.)
- Provide intelligence support to mission rehearsal.
- Participate in the wargaming process.
- During peacetime and garrison activities, ensure that his staff and subordinate S2 staffs are trained in all aspects of intelligence skills, foreign languages, and operating systems.

As the commander's principal advisor on intelligence and counterintelligence (CI), the intelligence officers assist the rest of the staff by furnishing intelligence needed to make decisions and plan operations. The intelligence officer looks for ways to improve the execution of the commander's mission and recommends appropriate actions. The Intelligence officer orchestrates the complexity of intelligence through written reports, estimates, and oral briefings.

Primary coordinating staff responsibility for any one additional activity (G1 - personnel, G2 - intelligence, G3 - operations, G4 - logistics, G5 - civil affairs) is exercised by the designated staff officer. However, many activities are related and may require close coordination among all members of the staff including the personal and special staff. The relationships are generally the same regardless of echelon and may be used as the basis to describe staff relationships at other echelons of command. Remember, the staff officer's job is to support the commander, and individual differences in approach may be expected. Any variations in the traditional relationships should be clearly described in the unit standard operating procedures (SOP).

Preparation, publication, and distribution of the command SOP are the responsibilities of the operations officer. Other staff officers prepare portions of the SOP in the same manner as the operations order (OPORD) and the admin/log order.

The G2 prepares the AO analysis and the intelligence estimate; both are used by all staff officers in estimating the effect of the environment and possible enemy courses of action (COA) in their areas of interest. All general and special staff sections furnish, in turn, information to the G2. For example, the G5 furnishes information in political, social, economic, and psychological fields for inclusion in the analysis of the AO. He also assists in civil affairs and psychological operations, such as civil censorship, identification, and recommendation of potential sources and agencies, detection of enemy agents within the civilian population and, in certain instances, procurement of civilian equipment and supplies required for MI operations.

All the assistant chiefs of staff recommend to the G2 priority intelligence requirements (PIR) on enemy capabilities, vulnerabilities, and area characteristics which have major effects on activities falling within their primary staff responsibilities. The G2 uses these recommendations and his own determination of information requirements (IR) as a basis for the PIR to be recommended to the commander.

The G2 assists the G1 by providing information on which to base personnel loss estimates for the whole command. In turn, the G1 assists the G2 by ensuring the availability of intelligence specialists

and by maintaining the strength of intelligence units and information collection agencies of the command. The G2 coordinates with the G1 in intelligence aspects pertaining to enemy prisoners of war (EPW).

The G2/S2 and the G3/S3 staffs normally operate a joint facility as part of the TOC. The TOC facilitates the exchange of intelligence and combat information, especially during a rapidly changing battlefield. When new intelligence or combat information is received it will be immediately evaluated and passed to the G3 staff. For example, information derived from operations may indicate a change of enemy intentions. The close relationship between the G2/S2 and the G3/S3 can hardly be overstated. The G3/S3 is one of the primary users of intelligence in the tactical organization. The intelligence demanded by the commander and the staff members is published by the G3/S3 in respect to its relationship with tactical operations, which are the primary purpose and activity of the combat units.

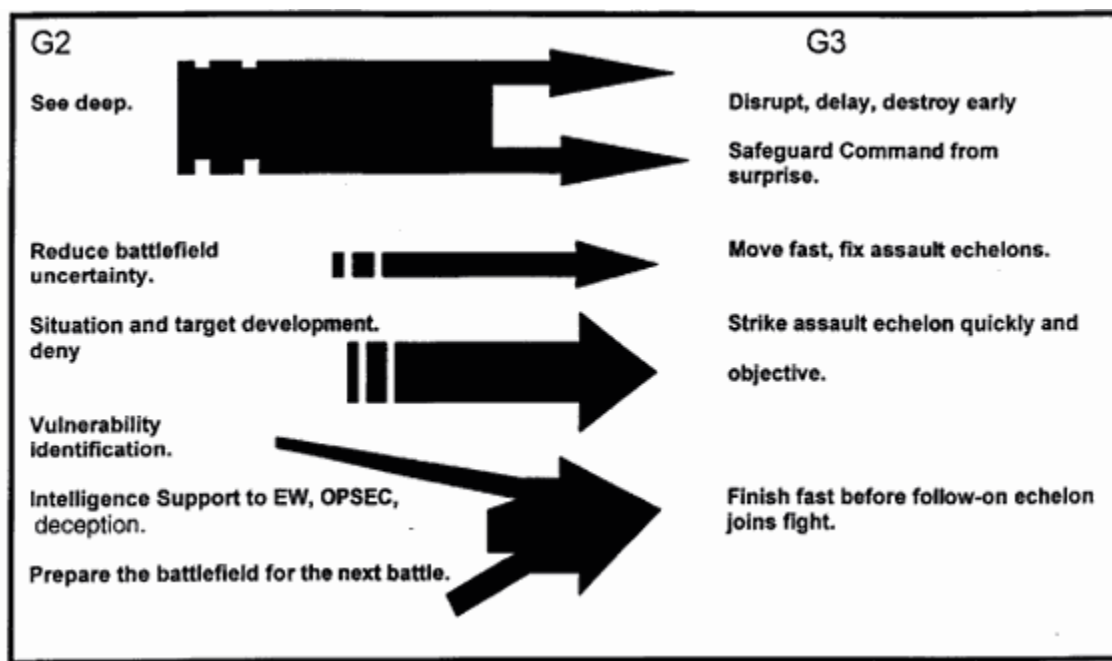
The G2/S2 must work closely with the G3/S3 and with the field artillery intelligence officer located in the TOC fire support element (FSE). In addition, the division artillery (DIVARTY) and its supporting target acquisition means (radars, aircraft, flash, and sound capabilities) can provide valuable intelligence and combat information. These sources should be considered when developing intelligence estimates, summaries, and collection plans. In turn, these agencies must be provided with all available intelligence. The G3/S3 will plan his operations based on this intelligence and combat information. The fire support coordinator (FSCoord) will select targets and determine fire support requirements by analysis of the intelligence.

The G2 coordinates with the G5 because the population is a major source of intelligence and combat information. Psychological operations conducted in both hostile and friendly areas will also provide valuable information. The G2 provides information to the G5 on which the civil-military operations officer and units base their analyses and estimate of psychological, political, sociological, and economic factors affecting the command. In turn, the G5 assists the G2 by providing the results of these detailed analyses to the G2.

## **PART B - INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE**

Synchronizing intelligence and electronic warfare support ensures that the United States (US) wins battles and campaigns, promotes peace, and deters war. The mission of EW is to deny the enemy unrestricted use of the electromagnetic (EM) spectrum while permitting unrestricted friendly use of the same. The key players on the division staff who fuse IEW into the whole tactical concept are the G2 and the G3. Like the rest of the staff, their mission is to serve the commander and assist subordinate commanders. The G2 and G3 must think like commanders. Both need a solid foundation in tactics and each should be able to do the other's job. They must coordinate. Common perspectives enable them to communicate with precision. The G2 and G3, as the senior intelligence and operations officers of the command, help develop and train subordinate unit intelligence and operations staffs. The G2 must ensure that the G3 is fully aware of the capabilities and limitations of the divisional IBOS.

In coordinating operations, commanders demand complementing capabilities from their G2 and G3, as shown in [Figure 1-1](#).



**Figure 1-1. Developing Operations Capabilities.**

EW is never held in reserve and is continually employed in all phases of an operation. The G2, G3, and the MI Bn Commander are the most integral players in ensuring IEW operations are fully integrated into and support the scheme of maneuver and commander's intent. The staff officers plan, organize, direct, coordinate, and control while the MI commanders carry out the directives. Each member has a full array of responsibilities that must be integrated, mutually supported, and focused on the commander's concept of the mission. Continuous coordination between all members of the team is essential. [Table 1](#) indicates the responsibilities and the coordination required to ensure a fully integrated IEW operation.

As the command intelligence officer, the G2 provides overall management and supervision of intelligence operations. Based on the commander's requirements, the G2 develops intelligence collection missions and tasks subordinate elements, including organic and supporting MI units. The G2 has operational control of the Analysis and Control element (ACE). G3s manage EW and OPSEC operations and develop EW and OPSEC missions based on requirements and task subordinate elements to carry them out. The MI Bn Commander manages MI assets to accomplish assigned IEW missions. He commands overall organic, assigned, or attached IEW assets. To fulfill the commander's requirements, the G2 and G3 must translate capabilities into plans and orders for the combined arms team. Some of the staff functions used in coordinating the battle is summarized in [Figure 1-2](#).



**Table 1. IEW Staff Responsibilities.**

<u>FUNCTIONS</u>	<u>STAFF RESPONSIBILITY</u>	<u>COORDINATION</u>
<u>INTELLIGENCE</u>		
Indications and Warnings	G2	G3/FSE
IPB	G2	G3
Situation Development	G2	G3/FSE
Target Development	G2	G3
Force Protection	G2	G3/FSE
Battle Damage Assessment	G2	G3
	G2	G3
<u>ELECTRONIC WARFARE</u>	G3	G3/FSE/EWO
Electronic Attack (EA)	G3	G2/EWO
Electronic Warfare Support (EW)	G3	G2/EWO/FSE
	G3	G3/FSE/EWO
Electronic Protection (EP)		

<input type="checkbox"/> PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> ORGANIZING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine current and future needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine requirements to support mission.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study situation and limitations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish work breakdown structure of tasks/subtasks.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform detailed planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish organizational relationships.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine time and resource requirements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select/assign resources to accomplish mission</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ascertain requirement/resource balance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assign mission responsibilities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjust plan if necessary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasize essentiality, balance, cohesion, flexibility, and efficiency.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop alternate plans.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish policies/procedures to support plan.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTROLLING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use SOPs to speed communications and promote understanding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine extent, type, and method of control necessary to accomplish mission.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish criteria for measuring results.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish minimum variance from criteria that is acceptable.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine extent of direction necessary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take corrective action.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue timely instructions and mission tasking and ensure they are understood.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervise execution.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor resource performance and sustainability.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> COORDINATING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote cooperation and mutual understanding.</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross train supervisors and keep them informed.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage lateral and vertical communication throughout the organization.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Synchronize requirements with external activities.</li> </ul>	

**Figure 1-2. How G2s and S2s Orchestrate IEW Operations.**

In coordination with the G3, the G2 supervises and monitors intelligence training within the command. He prepares the intelligence training program, conducts schools, supervises training, conducts tests, and assists lower units in obtaining training aids and qualified instructors. He informs the G3 of the time and various resources needed for intelligence training. Close coordination between the G2 and other members of the staff helps ensure the integration of intelligence with other training. Orders directing unit intelligence training are issued by the G3 in the name of the commander.

There are many opportunities to provide realistic intelligence training, particularly when troops are in the field. Intelligence training during maneuvers should include:

- Aerial and ground reconnaissance and surveillance.
- Use of sensor devices.
- Crater analysis.
- EPW interrogation.
- Acquisition and exploitation of enemy documents and material.
- Safeguarding military information.
- Camouflage discipline.
- Communication and non-communication signal security (SIGSEC) discipline.
- Signals intelligence (SIGINT).
- Identification of enemy weapons and equipment.
- Organization of the armed forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

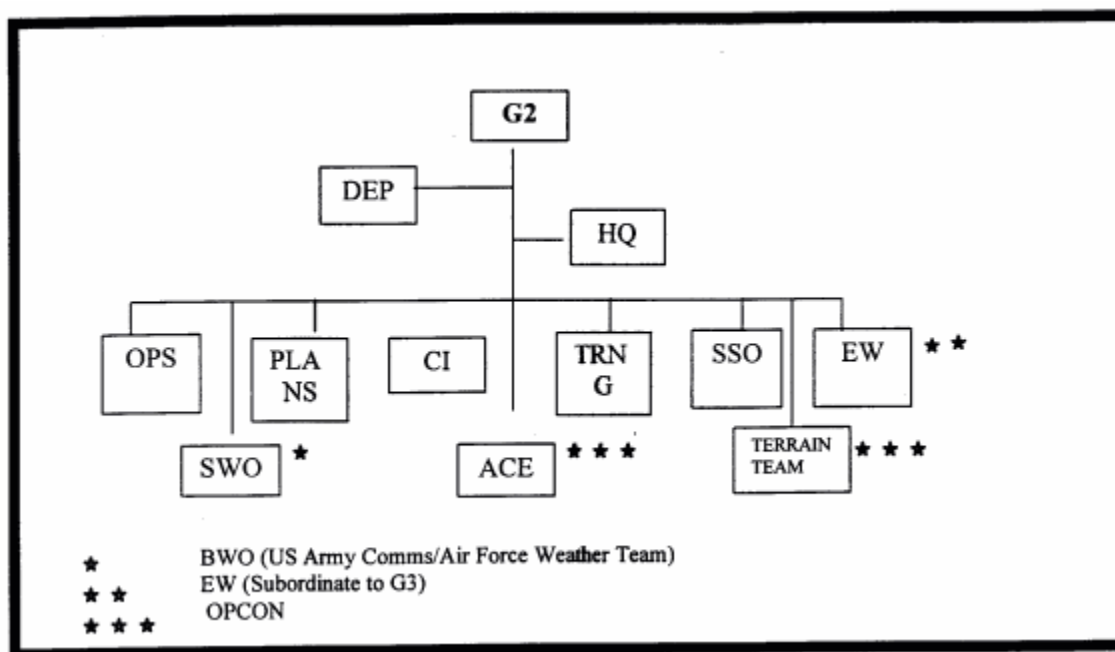
Intelligence training should include the effects of weather on tactical operations, personnel, weapons, equipment, terrain, and movement. Training should focus on reporting information in a timely and accurate manner. At division and higher echelons, the primary function of the intelligence officer (G2) is to supervise and manage the whole intelligence effort and resources in such a way as to provide effective intelligence support to the commander and staff. He will coordinate and supervise the entire intelligence collection system and task appropriate collection assets based on the commander's PIR.

The G2 is responsible for the staff supervision of assigned and attached intelligence units. He recommends to the commander priorities for intelligence collection and production. He anticipates intelligence requirements and controls production and dissemination of intelligence by reviewing,

modifying, and approving intelligence reports and documents produced by intelligence resources of the command. In this respect he must be particularly alert to any enemy deception efforts to present false or misleading indications.

## PART C-- THE G2 STAFF

A successful G2 must effectively utilize the assets and personnel available. A means to this is to establish a priority for each intelligence task. The division G2 staff is organized in such a way as to maximize the intelligence effort. See [Figure 1-3](#).



**Figure 1-3. G2 Staff.**

Deputy G2. The deputy G2 is normally tasked with all administrative functions of the G2 staff. He is involved in the production of intelligence during exercises and deployments. As the senior G2 administrator he will approve the distribution of intelligence personnel throughout the division, in conjunction with the G1. He also plans and executes the day to day operations of the entire G2 staff. The Deputy G2 normally mans the TAC CP during operations.

Operations. The G2 operations (OPS) officer, based on G2 guidance, directs and coordinates intelligence, CI, division SSO, staff weather team, and the engineer terrain team. The OPS officer is responsible for integrating all battlefield information. He is the primary G2 officer who briefs the most current intelligence to the commander and staff. In his daily operations the G2 OPS officer ensures that the reconnaissance, surveillance and intelligence (RSI) systems are fully integrated into the scheme of maneuver and fire support plan. He is responsible for ensuring that intelligence requirements to support current operations are satisfied and that dissemination is rapid for both intelligence and combat information.

Plans. G2 plans, in conjunction with the all source cell of the ACE, develops products required for mission analysis and wargaming. By having a complete understanding of the battlefield and the threat from the IPB process the planner is an active member of the command estimate process. During

mission analysis the planner relies upon the ACE, SWO, and Terrain Team for products. The planner integrates these products into the wargame and targeting sessions.

The G2 planner must understand all aspects of the friendly integrating systems. He must be able to provide insight and guidance on intelligence support to each integrating systems planner during the command estimate process. Products developed by the planner are an integral tool for the rest of the staff and division units. These items, such as the operation or command's intelligence synchronization matrix (ISM) , drive the intelligence collection strategy, and, ultimately, the collection plan.

Training. The training responsibility is normally executed by the plans office. The plans officer, under the direction of the G2, executes the intelligence requirements for field training exercises (FTX), command post exercises (CPX), Joint intelligence support, and other training events. This office develops, with the G3, the training requirements and standards for the division's intelligence system. The training office also manages the division's REDTRAIN and other intelligence training programs.

Special Security Officer (SSO). The SSO is responsible for the handling and accountability of all Top Secret information and communications within the division. The SSO works in conjunction with the ACE chief to provide for the security of the special compartmented information (SCI). He also requests approval of field special compartmented information facility (SCIFs) through higher headquarters within the division.

The SSO helps develop the SCI communications architecture to support voice, data, fax, and video transmissions within the division.

Tactical Surveillance Officer (TSO). Monitors the current and planned execution of the reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) plan and the use of IEW assets through the ISM and the collection plan. The TSO receives these products from the collection manager (CM). He is the interface for the CM. He coordinates with the G3 Operations, FSE, and G3 air liaison officer to ensure that intelligence assets are correctly tasked and executed in support of the overall division operation. The TSO is normally located in the TAC or Main CP during deployments and field operations.

Counterintelligence. The CI section, under the direct supervision of the G2 is responsible for developing the analysis to support OPSEC, rear operations, and deception planning and execution. The CI officer executes requirements through:

- Force Protection.
- Analyzing hostile collection capabilities.
- Identifying friendly vulnerabilities.
- Conducting vulnerability assessments.
- Identifying and recommending counter actions to level I and II threat in the rear area.
- Conducting multi-discipline deception planning.

Staff Weather Officer (SWO). The Air Force, through its supporting major command, provides a SWO and a supporting weather team (WETM) to Major Subordinate Commands, corps, divisions, and separate brigades. The SWO and the associated WETM works under the supervision of the G2. The WETM provides an assessment of weather intelligence for operations. This is done in the form of both historical climatological databases and forecasting. The SWO can also provide weather analysis and

forecasting of threat airfields that may not be within the physical limits of the AI but may still pose a threat to the command.

**Terrain Team.** This team is normally a separate engineer detachment, attached to the division and located with the G2. It supports the G2 by providing terrain analysis and analysis products to the entire division. The terrain team can provide unique overlays for use by the intelligence analysts in determining avenues of approach, axis of advance, and mobility corridors. Terrain analysts can also identify possible enemy (and friendly) helicopter landing or pickup zones, optimal sites for division support areas, line-of-sight overlays. The terrain team has a historical database and numerous automated tools.

**Electronic Warfare.** The EW section is functionally in support of the deep operation. The EW section monitors the enemy electronic order of battle (EEOB) technical data base which is maintained by the ACE. They evaluate the vulnerability of enemy emitters and recommend enemy targets for planned and ongoing EW operations. Recommends to the G3 priority of effort for jamming after considering the enemy, terrain, scheme of maneuver, and expected jamming effectiveness. Assists in the evaluation of friendly EW operations to determine their effects on friendly activities. Assists in integrating EW into programs of instruction, lesson plans, training exercises, and scenarios. The Electronic Warfare Officer (EWO) is the main planner and manager for EW operations. He works closely with the G3 and the FSE to ensure EW assets are properly allocated and synchronized with the scheme of fire and maneuver. The EWO works in the ACE with the collection manager to develop EW tasking to assets that are capable of executing the EW plan.

**Analysis and Control Element.** The ACE is the division's principal IEW control center. The ACE is OPCON to the G2 from the MI Battalion. ACE personnel execute the entire realm of intelligence actions in support of division operations.

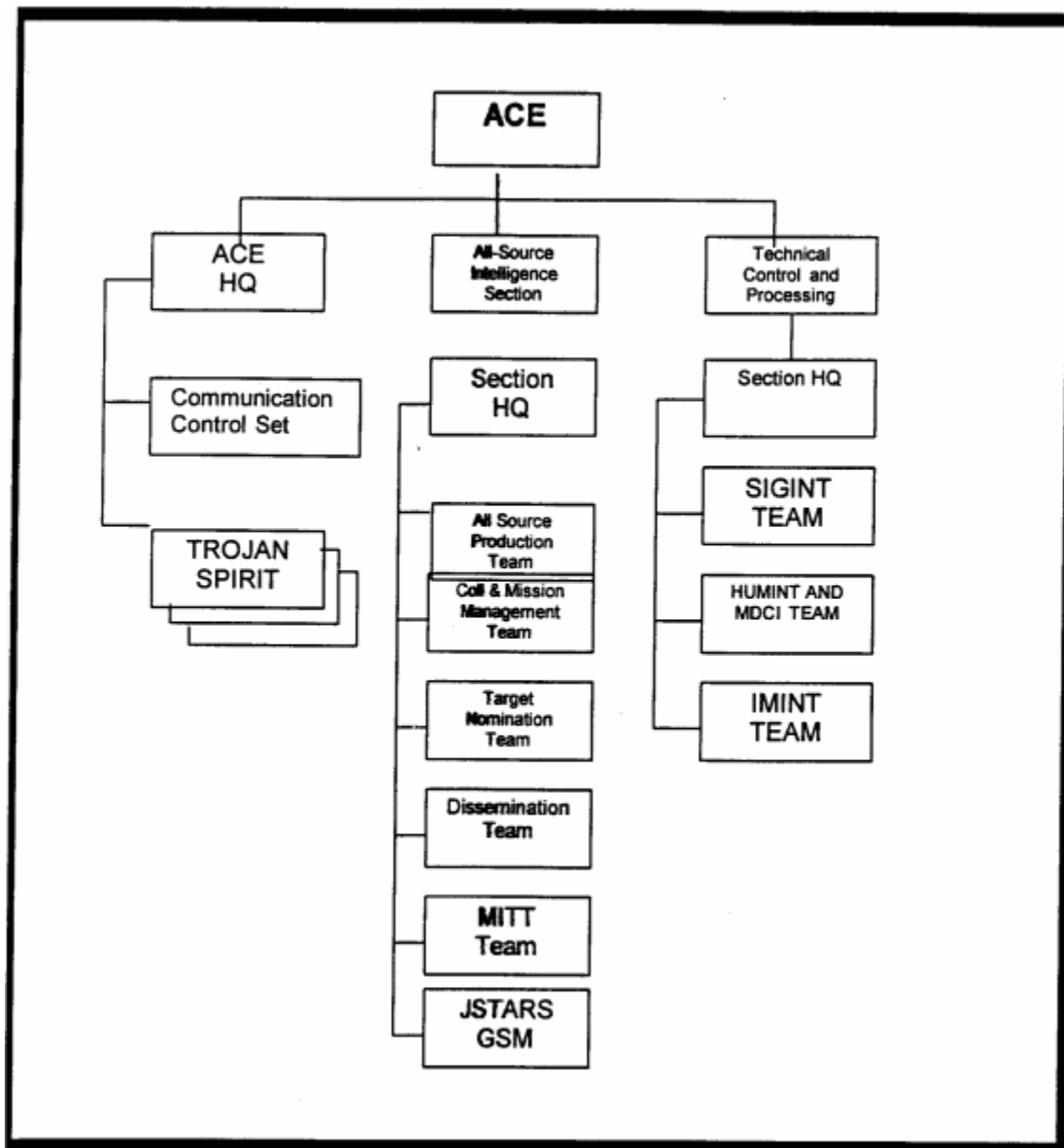
## **PART D -- ANALYSIS AND CONTROL ELEMENT (ACE)**

The ACE incorporates battlefield intelligence reported from non-IEW assets and units into the fused all-source correlated database. It consists of a single source analysis section, an all source analysis section, a collection management team and a targeting team. The Terrain Team (in coordination with the ENCOORD), SWO, and ACE work together to develop and distribute IPB products for the division. Generally, the G3 has staff supervision of the EWS and OPSEC staff element which are collocated with the G3 section. The remaining sections are under the staff supervision of the G2. Formal tasking of sections is through the ACE chief; however, direct daily contact, to include informal tasking and direction between G2 staff elements and the ACE, is essential. See the ACE configuration in [Figure 1-4](#).

The G2 directs the commander's intelligence effort and exercises operational control of the Analysis and Control Element (ACE). The G2:

- Provides the ACE with a window into command and staff operations.
- Assists the MI commander and ACE chief in understanding the commander's planning, operational, and targeting requirements.
- Brings key plays together to produce a coordinated, focused IEW effort.

- Has the responsibility for establishing intelligence database quality control procedures and access privileges.



**Figure 1-4. ACE Configuration.**

The ACE is the intelligence producer and principal IEW control center at division level. It fuses battlefield intelligence reported from non-IEW and IEW assets and forms an all-source intelligence picture. The ACE's foundation is the All-Source Analysis System (ASAS). The ASAS is a tactically deployable computer processor used for intelligence production and is designed to integrate new intelligence into existing databases. There are four basic types of ASAS: all-source, single source, remote work station (RWS), and the WARLORD. These workstations provide the G2 and the ACE the ability to efficiently process high volumes of perishable information and multidiscipline intelligence. The ASAS provides the G2 with an improved production and dissemination capability while allowing the single and all-source analysts to operate at the same time and same location without interfering with

each element's unique mission. This co-location of analysts allows a near real-time dissemination of the intelligence picture.

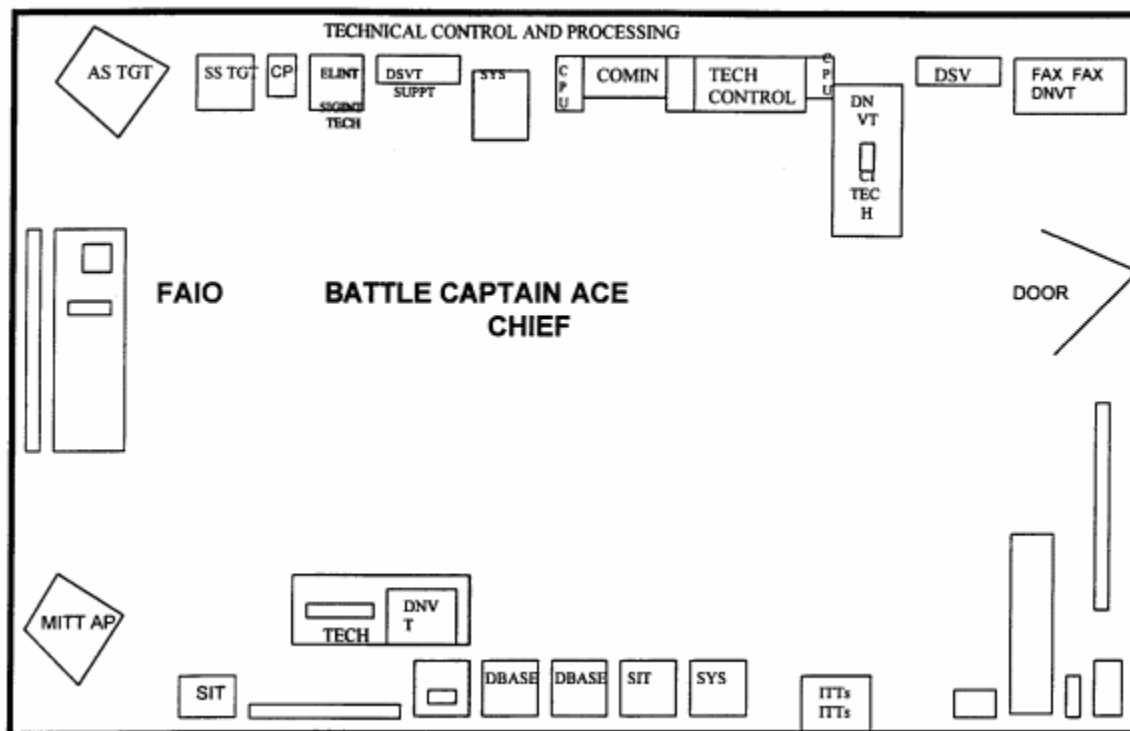
**Collection and Mission Management (C&MM) Team.** The C&MM team performs collection management for intelligence operations. Through collection planning it translates the commander's intelligence requirements into collection missions. The team ensures that IEW and other division assets are not over or under tasked. Missions to be accomplished by MI assets are tasked to the MI Battalion TOC. Mission for non-MI assets are passed to the G2 for tasking. The C&MM team forwards requests to the corps C&MM when they cannot be collected by division assets. C&MM disseminates combat information and intelligence throughout the command and to higher and adjacent units. They receive, analyze, consolidate, and assign priorities to IEW requirements as directed by the G2. Requirements include those developed by the commander, G2, G3, division subordinate units, and higher and adjacent commands.

**Weather Team.** The team consists of the SWO, a forecast element, and weather observing teams. The SWO is a member of the division special staff, operating under the staff supervision of the G2. Normally, the team provides weather reporting support to the division TOC, one airfield/helipad, and the maneuver brigades. It provides remote forecasting support to the brigades and division airfield. It is capable of providing direct forecasting support to a brigade or airfield for limited periods. The forecast element provides weather forecasting and climatic support to the division. It maintains the weather and climatic database. It normally locates with the terrain team near the all-source production (ASP) and provides climatic and weather products to support IPB. It receives weather data from the corps weather team, weather observations from brigade weather observation teams, and meteorological data from DIVARTY.

**Terrain Team.** The terrain team, while not part of the ACE, collocates with and functions as an essential element of the ACE. A certain team from the echelons above corps (EAC) engineer topographic battalion is provided for direct support (DS) terrain analysis to each division and corps. The team is composed of a terrain intelligence technician warrant officer, two terrain analyst noncommissioned officers, a cartographic draftsman, and a clerk. They provide terrain analysis and maintain a terrain database for the division areas of operations and interest. The terrain team assists the ASP in its IPB functions by performing general and detailed terrain analysis and producing terrain factor overlays. It is this working relationship with the weather team and ACE that ensures rapid integration of terrain information with enemy and weather data to produce intelligence. The team also provides map evaluation support to the division and coordinates cartographic support through the corps terrain team and cartographic company. The terrain team gathers terrain data from all-source intelligence reports such as post-attack assessments, aerial imagery, reconnaissance patrol debriefings, EPW interrogation reports, and division engineer battalion reports. It correlates and analyzes this data with other terrain data on enemy lines of communication and facilities. It updates maps using all available environmental and weather data. The team maintains a close interface with its parent battalion at EAC and the corps terrain team for terrain analysis, map evaluation support, and terrain products beyond its own capability. FM 34-3 provides a detailed description of how the terrain team supports IPB.



**All-Source Production.** Under the staff supervision of the G2, the All-Source Production (ASP) Team provides intelligence analysis and product support to the division utilizing the All-Source Work Station (ASWS). It processes information from all sources--organic and external--to produce intelligence in response to the division commander's needs. It develops and maintains the intelligence database. It identifies intelligence gaps in the database and refers them to the C&MM team for inclusion in the collection plan. The ASP is staffed to provide continuous all-source analysis support. The ASP team is a terminus for SCI communication links which it uses for analyst-to-analyst communication with other analytical elements within the division, corps, and adjacent units. These SCI communication links provide the ASP with access to national intelligence products and support. Supported by terrain and Air Force weather teams, the ASP performs IPB. It provides IPB products to the division commander and staff, subordinate units, and other elements that require them to plan, execute, and support combat operations. The ASP uses the IPB database for situation and target development. [Figure 1-5](#) depicts a typical ACE configuration.



**Figure 1-5. ACE Deployment Set-Up.**

The ASP interfaces with various analytical elements to exchange intelligence and combat information, to reconcile processing efforts, and to resolve discrepancies. It interfaces with the division commander and the IEW staff within the ACE.

**Field Artillery Intelligence Officer (FAIO).** The FAIO is the liaison between the ACE and the fire support cell, providing the ACE a detailed understanding of the targeting process. The FAIO assists the ACE develop a collection plan that supports targeting. Through target development, the ASP plays a key role in the division fire support targeting effort. Through IPB and target value analysis (TVA), it identifies enemy high value targets (HVTs). It also supports fire support targeting through target correlation.

## **PART E -- REPORTS**

The five steps of the intelligence cycle (plan and direct, collect, process, produce, and disseminate) generally correspond to the functions of the G2. We have looked briefly at the techniques and assets the G2 uses to accomplish the first three: directing, collecting, and processing. The fourth and fifth steps, produce and disseminate, are accomplished through written reports, estimates, and oral briefings.

Selecting the most suitable means for dissemination and use depends on the nature and urgency of the intelligence and the means available. When wide dissemination of a comparatively large amount of intelligence is required, it is usually disseminated by appropriate intelligence documents. As examples, during the planning phase of an offensive operation, written intelligence estimates, an AO analysis and intelligence annexes to operations plans are used. During a current phase of an operation the intelligence report (INTREP), intelligence summary (INTSUM), periodic intelligence report (PERINTREP), and periodic intelligence summary (PERINTSUM) are reports frequently used. The products used to disseminate intelligence and combat information in any instance depend on their intended use. Command SOPs usually specify which products to use and when to use them.

- Spot reports in a SALUTE format are one-time reports used by all echelons to transmit intelligence or combat information of immediate value. SALUTE stands for size of enemy unit, activity, location, unit (or uniform), time, and equipment. Since intelligence or combat information may have an immediate and significant effect on current planning and operations, speed of transmission is essential. The spot report is sent by the fastest means consistent with required security.
- The INTREP is a standardized intelligence report which is disseminated on a required basis. An INTREP is prepared when facts influencing the enemy capabilities have been observed or when a change in enemy capabilities has taken place. The INTREP is passed to higher, lower, and adjacent units at the discretion of the commander producing the report. It is dispatched as quickly as possible following receipt of the information and is sent by the fastest means available. There is no prescribed format for the INTREP. However, when involved in joint-service operations, originators of INTREP will use the format in Chapter V, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Publication 12. Time permitting, the INTREP includes the originating office's interpretation of the intelligence or combat information being reported.
- The INTSUM is a brief report of the significant information developed or received by the unit during a specified period. It includes negative information, and non-operational intelligence is excluded. The INTSUM is a summary of the enemy situation in forward and rear areas, operations and capabilities, weather, and terrain. It aids in assessing the current situation and updates other intelligence reports. It reflects the intelligence staff officer's interpretation and conclusions on enemy intentions, capabilities, and probable courses of action.
- The INTSUM covers a period of time directed by the commander of the next higher headquarters. A headquarters requiring INTSUMs from its subordinate units schedules their receipt in sufficient time to permit incorporation of intelligence thus received into its own INTSUM. INTSUMs have no prescribed format, except the acronym "INTSUM" is the first item in the summary. When involved in joint-service operations, originators of INTSUMs will use the format in Chapter V, JCS Publication 12. In all other cases, INTSUMs are prepared in

accordance with the format prescribed by the next higher headquarters. A major responsibility of the G2 is coordinating the requirements of his command for weather support. There are three types of weather forecasts normally provided: short, extended, and long period. Climate and weather information is also included in the analysis of the AO and in the intelligence estimate.

## Lesson 1

### Practice Exercise

**Instructions** The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. In the ACE, which section provides intelligence analysis and production support to the division?  
  - ☐ A. ASP Team.
  - ☐ B. C&MM.
  - ☐ C. EW Section.
  - ☐ D. Target Nomination team.
2. In the G2 section, which branch ensures that intelligence requirements to support current operations are satisfied to include the dissemination of intelligence and combat information?  
  - ☐ A. G2 Plans.
  - ☐ B. Security Branch.
  - ☐ C. Operations Branch.
  - ☐ D. G3.
3. Which element is the intelligence producer at division level?  
  - ☐ A. G2 Operations.
  - ☐ B. ACE.
  - ☐ C. Plans branch.
  - ☐ D. MI Battalion.
4. Which section within the ACE provides mission management for EW operations and recommends the allocation of EW resources?  
  - ☐ A. C&MM.
  - ☐ B. CI analysis section.
  - ☐ C. EW section.
  - ☐ D. ASP Team.

5. What does the Intelligence Battlefield Operating System consist of?
- A. The IBOS entails procedures which respond to the MI battalion Commander's scheme of maneuver.
  - B. The IBOS is the equipment, personnel, procedures, and organizations that respond to the tactical commanders intelligence needs.
  - C. This body of knowledge includes the employment of the entire spectrum of assets which span only what the division does not yet possess.
  - D. The IBOS is a body of knowledge including the employment of assets which spans only assets in their final development that could be provided for a crisis or wartime situation.
6. What is the mission of Electronic Warfare?
- A. To deny the enemy and friendly units restricted use of the EM spectrum.
  - B. Synchronize intelligence operations with current operations.
  - C. Direct division reconnaissance and surveillance intelligence operations.
  - D. To deny the enemy unrestricted use of the EM spectrum while permitting friendly use of the same.
7. Which section of the G2 develops products required for mission analysis and wargaming?
- A. G2 Operations.
  - B. G2 Plans.
  - C. TROJAN SPIRIT.
  - D. SIGINT Team.
8. A brief report of the significant information developed or received by the unit during a specified period is called a:
- A. INTREP.
  - B. INTSUM.
  - C. SALUTE Report.
  - D. White 1 Report.
-

## LESSON 2

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION ORGANIZATION

**CRITICAL  
TASKS:** None.

### OVERVIEW

#### LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn the organization of the MI battalion and the support it provides to the division.

#### Terminal Learning Objective:

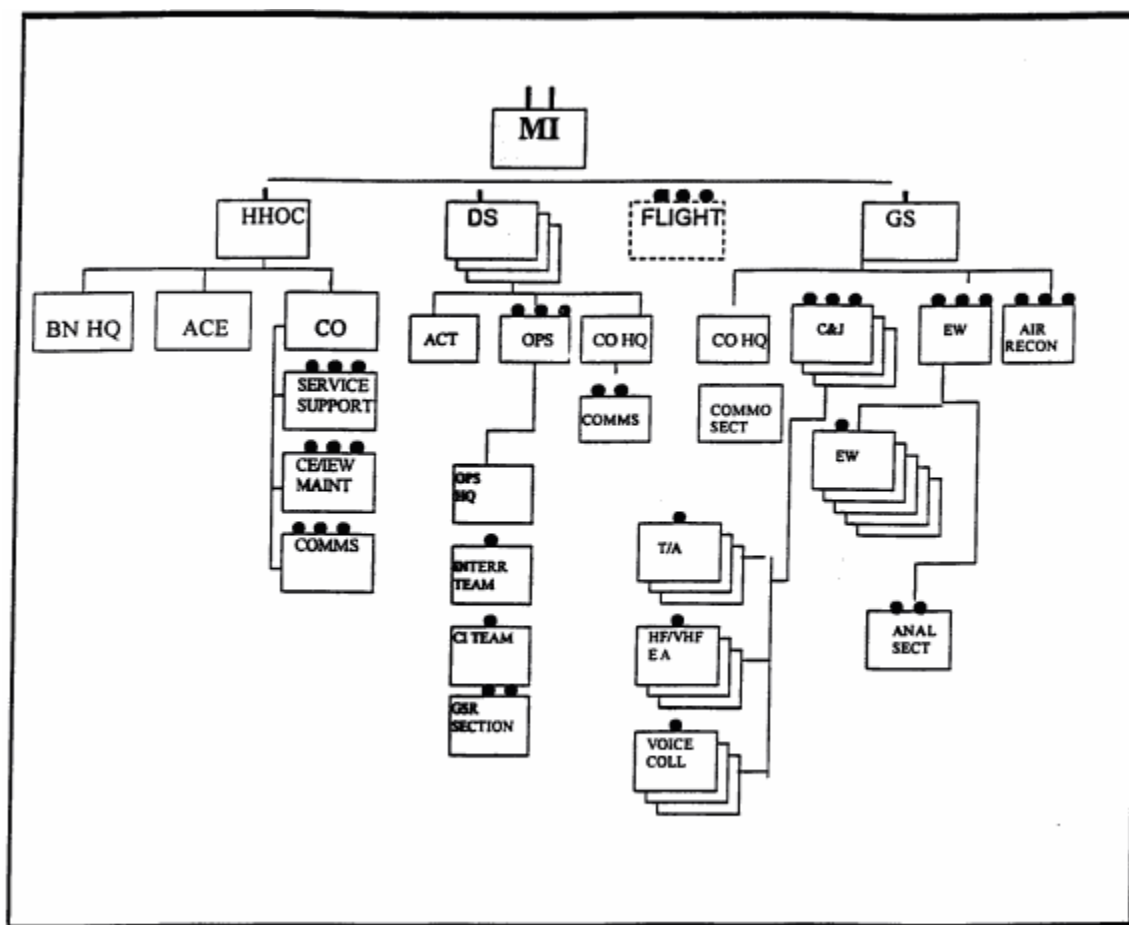
- Tasks:** You will be able to describe the organization of the MI battalion and the support it provides to the division.
- Conditions:** You will be given narrative information and illustrations from [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-10, FM 34-20, [FM 34-2](#), and FM 34-30.
- Standards:** You will describe military intelligence battalion organization in accordance with FM 34-10, FM 34-20, and FM 34-30.
- References:** The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:
- [FM 34-1](#)
  - [FM 34-2](#)
  - FM 34-10
  - FM 34-20
  - FM 34-30

### INTRODUCTION

An MI battalion is found in each US Army division. This battalion provides intelligence collection, EW capability, and OPSEC support to the divisional units. The division MI Battalion is the primary intelligence gathering organization of the division. The ACE and ground based IEW assets are assigned to the battalion. The MI Bn commander and the G2 join forces to ensure that all IEW teams are well trained and prepared for the mission. This association also provides the division commander a capable and competent intelligence structure. The battalion can provide direct support (DS) to the division's brigades and general support (GS) to the division as a whole.

### PART A - MI BATTALION HEAVY AND LIGHT DIVISION

The battalion in the heavy division has a Headquarters, Headquarters and Operations (HHOC) company, 3 Direct Support Companies, a General Support Company, an aerial recon platoon (when fielded), and an OPCON flight platoon from the aviation brigade (See [Figure 2-1](#)).



**Figure 2-1. Military Intelligence Battalion Heavy Division.**

The MI Bn in the light division is outfitted slightly different than the heavy division. It is organized with the philosophy of its parent division. It is light, easy to transport, and relies on additional assets from higher echelons for support during combat operations. The MI battalion relies on augmentation from corps for ground-based jamming and ELINT support. When the division is used in stability and support operations, additional CI and EPW interrogation augmentation from corps and EAC is required. The light battalion is organized as seen below in [figure 2-2](#). A LRSD is in the light division but is not in the heavy.

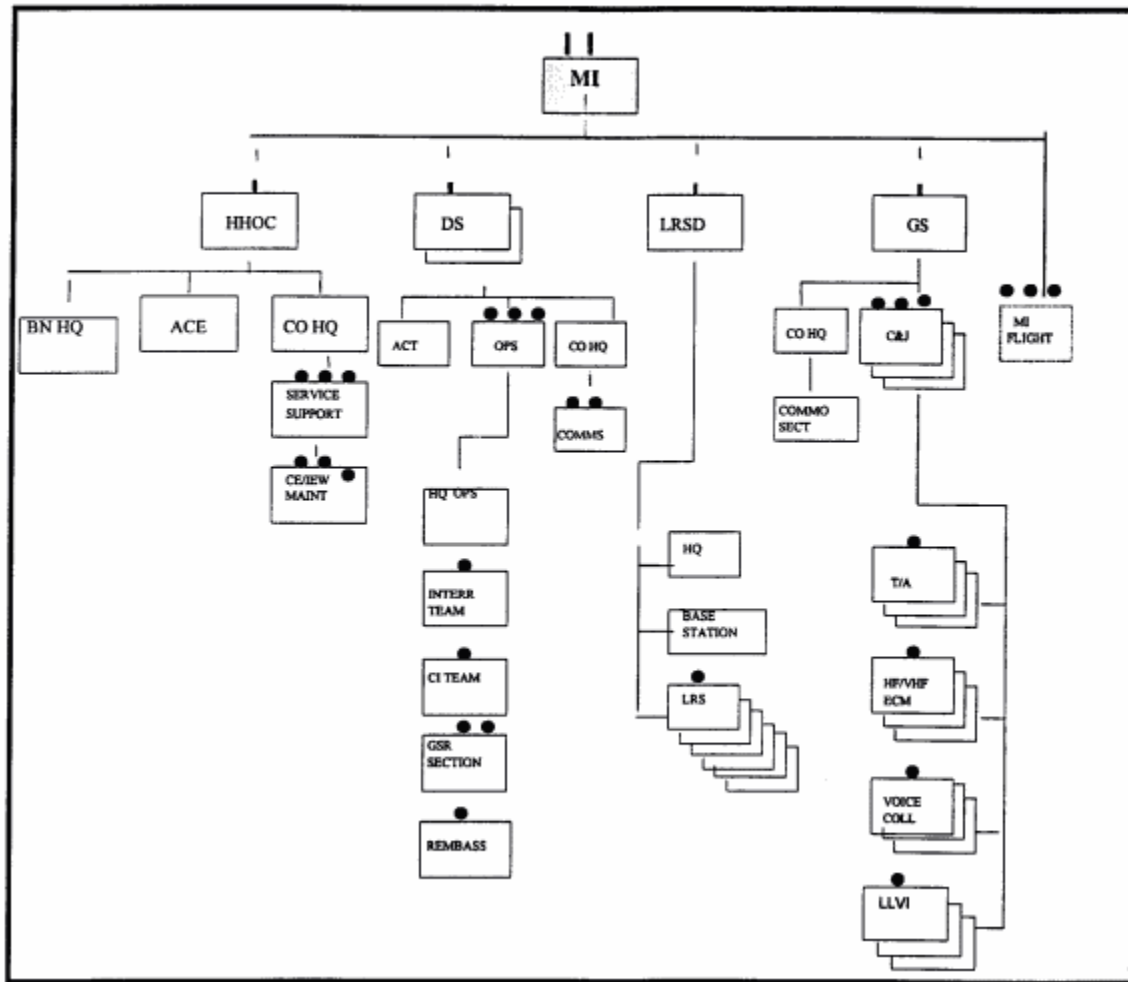


Figure 2-2. MI BN Light Division.

## PART B: COMMANDER AND STAFF

**MI Battalion Commander.** The MI Bn Commander is responsible for the performance of his battalion. Even though battalion elements are deployed throughout the division AO and parts of the battalion may be under the OPCON of other division elements, the commander retains command authority. He ensures all elements of the battalion perform their missions effectively. He sees that personnel are properly trained, equipment is maintained, and each element receives the support it needs. As the senior MI commander in the battalion, he coordinates and controls the deployment of all MI battalion elements operating in the division AO. The commander inspects deployed elements to identify and correct deficiencies and problems that may prevent or degrade mission accomplishment. He advises the division commander, G2, G3, and subordinate commanders and staffs on the most effective use of MI battalion assets.

**Executive Officer.** The executive officer supervises the staff and coordinates administrative and logistic support for the battalion. Normally, the commander delegates the authority the executive officer needs to direct the staff. While each staff officer has direct access to the commander, the executive officer is informed of matters addressed through direct coordination between the commander and staff officers. The executive officer serves as the deputy battalion commander and makes command decisions in the



absence of the commander. He assumes command of the battalion when the commander is incapacitated or when directed by the battalion commander.

### **Battalion Staff.**

The staff helps the commander accomplish the battalion mission. It provides information and recommendations concerning battalion operations and supervises subordinate companies in routine matters within the staff functional areas of responsibility. The staff responds to the needs of the companies and provides them with resources, support, and assistance is responsible for personnel management and administration.

S1. His responsibilities include:

- Keeping updated personnel records on all soldiers within the battalion.
- Coordinates finance support to units and their personnel.
- Maintains the battalion publications account.
- Maintains and runs the battalion mail service.
- Assists commanders with officer evaluation reports (OERs) and noncommissioned officer evaluation reports (NCOERs).
- Coordinates medical support.
- Acts as the interface with division Judge Advocate General (JAG).
- When required, operates frequency modulation (FM) communications on the administrative and logistics (ADLOG) net.

S2. The S2 is the principal intelligence staff officer within the battalion and serves as the security manager, overseeing the establishment of personnel security procedures within the battalion. He provides the commander all of the products required for mission analysis, wargaming, planning, and executing an operation. When deployed for combat, the S2 enters and monitors the division operations and intelligence net and maintains a current intelligence situation map (SITMAP) or overlay within the battalion TOC reflecting the current enemy situation. The S2 also assists the S3 in assessing CI and EPW interrogation mission priorities as received from the C&MM section and recommends to the S3 those tasks required by CI/EPW interrogation elements in general support (GS) of the division to satisfy these missions.

S3. As the battalion operations officer, the S3 has staff responsibility for operations, plans, and training in the battalion. He has staff responsibility for asset management for MI battalion resources, to include supporting or reinforcing MI assets and supervising battalion TOC operations. Battalion S3 Section supports the S3 in the execution of asset management.

The S3's responsibilities include:

- Continuous communications with CM.
- Planning for the employment of IEW assets to support division and brigade operations.
- Working with the CM to establish signals intelligence (SIGINT) asset priorities for tasking.
- Maintaining situation awareness and accurate logs as required by SOP.
- Reviews missions received from the division C&MM section
- Develops specific tasks, and identifies the assets that can best accomplish these tasks.

- It prepares and transmits tasking instructions for SIGINT/EW tasking prepared by the ACE.
- Developing plans for the use of assets based on projected division and brigade operations.
- Managing human intelligence, CI, ground surveillance, and signal security (SIGSEC) when attached from EAC assets.
- Monitoring task accomplishment and adjusting tasking when required.
- Communications-Electronics (C-E) Support Officer. The signal officer, working with the S3, develops the division intelligence communications architecture. He must be knowledgeable in all aspects of signal communications and special intelligence capabilities to execute signal requirements. The C-E officer manages the battalion communication security program.

Battalion TOC. The MI battalion TOC controls organic, attached, and supporting MI resources. It provides the battalion commander with the centralized management necessary to ensure rapid, efficient responses to mission requirements. The TOC tasks battalion assets in response to mission tasking received from the C&MM section. The TOC consists of the S2 and S3, and their staff sections. The S3 supervises all TOC operations. The functions of the MI battalion TOC are:

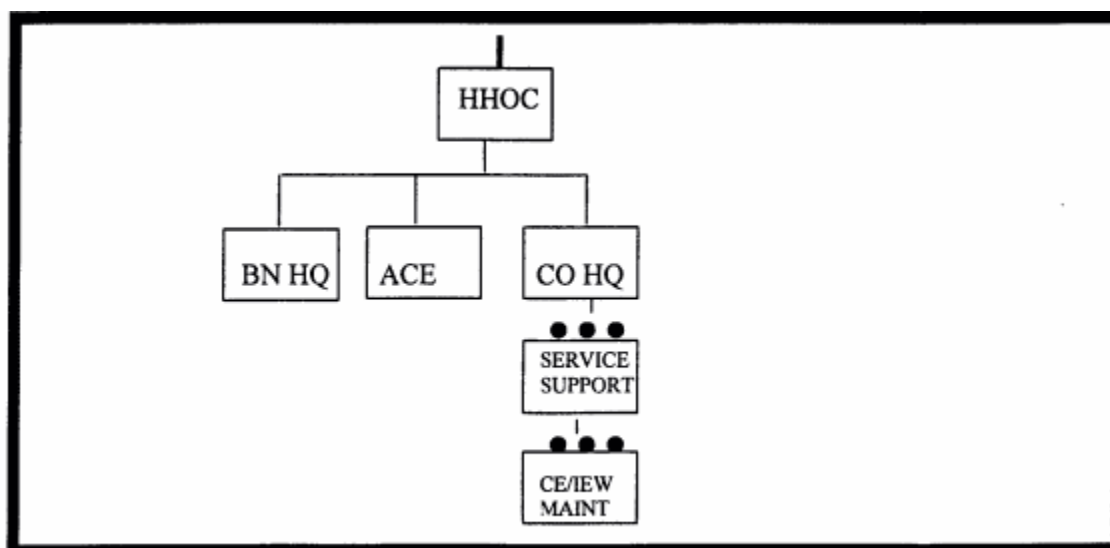
- Command and control of MI battalion assets.
- Control of subordinate company teams.
- Control of corps MI assets attached or operational control (OPCON) to the division MI battalion.
- Provision of SIGINT/EW tasking to both GS and DS assets.
- Provision of asset management/tasking for subordinate CI and EPW interrogation elements when deployed in GS.

S4. The logistics officer oversees the battalion's logistics needs, His responsibilities include:

- Combat service support supply.
- Map distribution.
- Coordinates logistical support from the maneuver brigade for DS and GS IEW assets located within their AO.
- Coordinates to handle any problems that arise with IEW maintenance.
- He works with the HHOC commander to ensure a feasible working plan to provide support for the entire battalion.
- Coordinates with division for all classes of supply.
- He establishes logistics supply priorities.
- Monitors the battalion command net.

## **PART C: HHOC**

The HHOC provides command and control for elements of the battalion and supporting units. It contains the elements which provide asset management for IEW operations and performs technical analysis for SIGINT/EW activities. The HHOC company organization is shown in [Figure 2-3](#). Discussed already was the battalion staff and the ACE. The rest of the HHOC is divided into the service support platoon and CE/IEW maintenance platoon, communications platoon, and the battlefield deception element. Specific functions of each are:



**Figure 2-3. HHOC.**

### **Service Support Platoon.**

This platoon is divided into three sections: headquarters, food service, and mechanical maintenance. The HQ provides all tasking requirements for the platoon. It receives its requirements from the HHOC commander or the S4. The battalion maintenance officer (BMO) is the primary advisor to the XO and the MI battalion commander on maintenance requirements for wheeled vehicles, tracked vehicles, and generators. The BMO coordinates with the executive officer (XO) for maintenance priorities. The service support platoon provides equipment and personnel for the DS and GS maintenance contact teams. Specific team requirements will be based upon METT-T. The food service section provides support for the entire battalion. During dispersed operations the S4 will coordinate for Class I support by units in the vicinity of deployed MI companies or IEW teams. For more information on maintenance support refer to the appropriate TMs for each system and major end item listed on the tables of organization and equipment (TO&E).

### **CE/IEW Maintenance Platoon.**

The CE/IEW maintenance platoon provides all support for IEW systems within the division and CE assets of the MI Battalion. It provides personnel and equipment for the DS and GS maintenance contact teams. Specific team requirements will be based upon METT-T. The IEW maintainers have responsibility for the electronic protection (EP) and electronic attack (EA) subsystems on the AN/ALQ-151 QUICKFIX IIB aircraft. The civilian maintenance contractors are required to provide systems specific actions per their individual contracts. Systems specific personnel must be placed on the battlefield so that they are close to the assets they repair. For example the ASAS software maintainers are located at the ACE so that they can facilitate rapid repair of down systems.

### **Communications Platoon.**

The communications platoon works with the S3, develops the divisional intelligence communications architecture. They must have access to SCI to accomplish their duties. They work for the S3, but directly supports the ACE chief in the establishment of the assured communications architecture. They

must be knowledgeable in all aspects of signal communications and special intelligence capabilities to execute their signal requirements.

The Communications-Electronics Support Officer (CESO) is also the COMSEC custodian for the battalion. They maintain the keylist requirements list and updates it as necessary. They provide keylists and COMSEC fills to each of the companies during operations. During operations they monitor the MI battalion command net.

### **Battlefield Deception Element (BAT-DE)**

The BAT-DE is OPCON to the division G3 for operations. Its personnel assist in deception planning and execution. The element advises the commander and the G3 on deception capabilities and limitations as they pertain to certain contingencies, OPLANs or OPORDs.

Subordinate sections are plans and operations; communications signature; physical signature; and electronic signature. Each of these sections provides a different capability to deception operations. Examples include:

#### **Plans and operations.**

- Provides planning guidance to the G3.
- Incorporates the following team capabilities and other assets into the deception plan.

#### **Communications signature team.**

- Conduct communications deception by emulative and imitative measures.

#### **Physical signature team.**

- Provides two and three dimensional equipment displays.
- Establishes false CPs, forward area refueling and rearming points (FARRPs), and other false installations.

#### **Electronic signature team.**

- Provides two and three dimensional equipment displays.
- Establishes false CPs, FARRPs, and other false installations.

#### **Electronic signature team.**

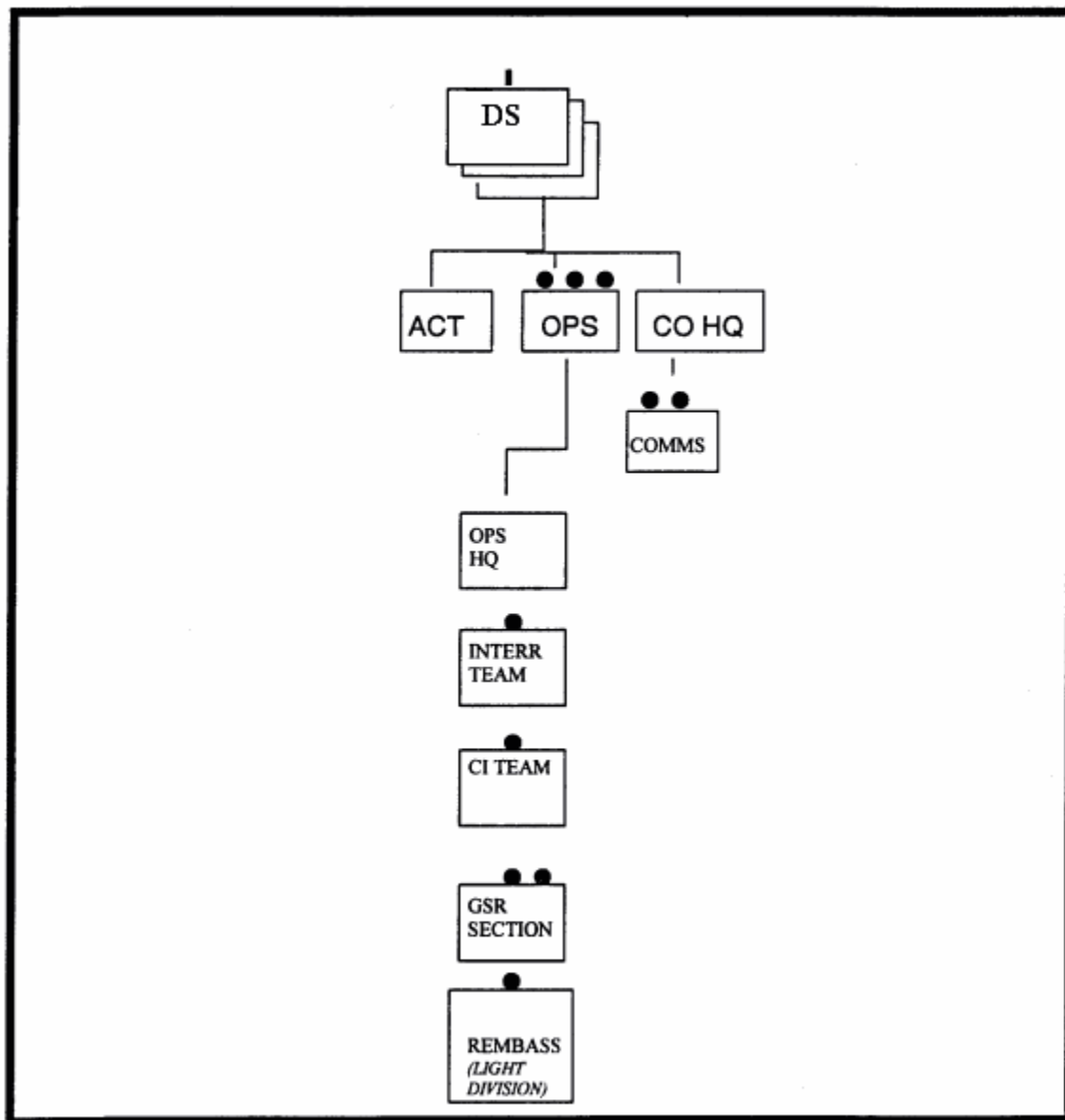
- Provides false SIGINT signals.

For more information on the BAT-DE and electronic deception, refer to the appropriate FM 90-2 and FM 90-2A(S).

## **PART D-- DS MI COMPANY**

This company provides the division ground surveillance, EPW interrogation, and limited CI capabilities. See [figure 2-4](#) for the DS Company Organization.

- Company HQ. The company HQ provides administrative and logistical support to the DS company. It collocates with the supported brigade forward support battalion (FSB) in the brigade trains area. The HQ is normally comprised of the commander, 1SG, NBC NCO, Supply NCO, and operations NCO. In the absence of the commander, the 1SG executes all classes of support and maintenance activities. He also provides analysis support to the analysis and control team (ACT).
- Analysis and Control Team (ACT). The ACT is a small analytical team which provides DS support to the supported brigade S2. Through the use of its ASAS remote work station the ACT can access the ACEs databases. It can provide direct digital connectivity to other S2s within the division, in adjacent divisions as necessary. This team is organized with an all source intelligence officer and all source intelligence analysts. The ACT is the tasking and reporting authority for all assets organic, assigned, or attached to the DS MI company. It executes missions authorized by the brigade commander or brigade S3 and issued by the S2 as SORs. The ACT does not work for the brigade S2 but with him. The DS company commander is responsible for the execution of tasked missions. If the DS company is augmented with any EW assets the ACT will need support from the supported unit transcription and analysis section. The ACT must be trained in the receipt and tasking of SIGINT specific SORs and technical data. It must establish a standard relationship with SIGINT assets so that it can fully understand their inherent limitations and capabilities. It also:
  - Provides technical control of SIGINT and electronic warfare support (ES) assets in response from tasking.
  - Maintains the enemy electronic order of battle, including SIGINT and technical databases.
  - Analyzes and correlates ES and SIGINT data from all sources to update the technical database and produce SIGINT.
  - SIGINT data is passed to the All-Source Production of the ACE.



**Figure 2-4. DS MI Company.**

### **Operations/I&S Platoon.**

The DS MI Company for a Heavy Division has an Operations Platoon with a GSR Team. The DS MI Company for a Light, Airborne and Air Assault Division has an intelligence and surveillance (I&S) Platoon.

**CI Team.** The CI team is used in an area support role. It provides multidiscipline counterintelligence support for brigade operations. The team can provide risk assessments and OPSEC proposals for the brigade operation. The CI team coordinates with other CI teams and intelligence agencies for additional HUMINT support to their brigade.

**Interrogation Team.** An interrogation team may be attached temporarily to one of the brigades. The initial interrogation of EPW takes place at the forward holding facility of the division in the brigade area. Initial interrogation is strictly tactical with requirements changing with the current situation. The

tactical unit is responsible for initial security of EPW. As soon as possible, the tactical unit moves the EPW to the division collection point for interrogation for additional tactical information. At the division collecting point, EPW come under the control of military police, releasing tactical personnel for return to their units. The interrogation team expedites any interrogation and forwards results to the ACT and the corps EPW holding area with the EPW so corps interrogators have a starting point for their interrogations. This division interrogation team is very limited in communications and tactical movement capabilities. The team will not maintain EPWs at the brigade but will speed them to the division or corps supporting facility. The EPW team is not responsible for EPW support. These activities are provided by the supporting MP platoon.

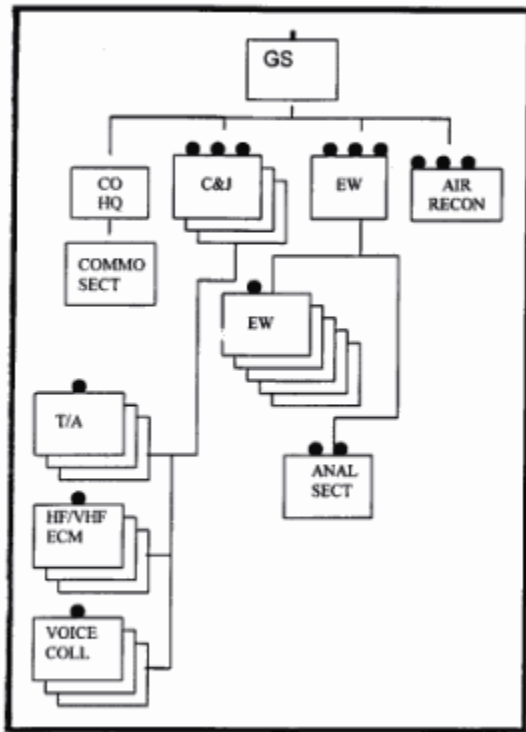
Imagery Processing Team. Upon activation of the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) aircraft this section will be fielded with a JSTARS ground station module (GSM).

Remotely Employed Battlefield Sensor System Team. The REMBASS team provides early warning, surveillance, target acquisition, force protection, and economy of force support to the light / airborne / air assault MI Battalion. The team emplaces its sensor family along suspected avenues of approach, in or near named areas of interest (NAIs) or around the HVT's to provide early warning in a force protection mission. The sensors are expendable but should be recovered and reused if the situation permits. The REMBASS team reports its collected information directly to the ACT. If attached to a maneuver battalion for operations, it provides all collected information directly to the supported S2.

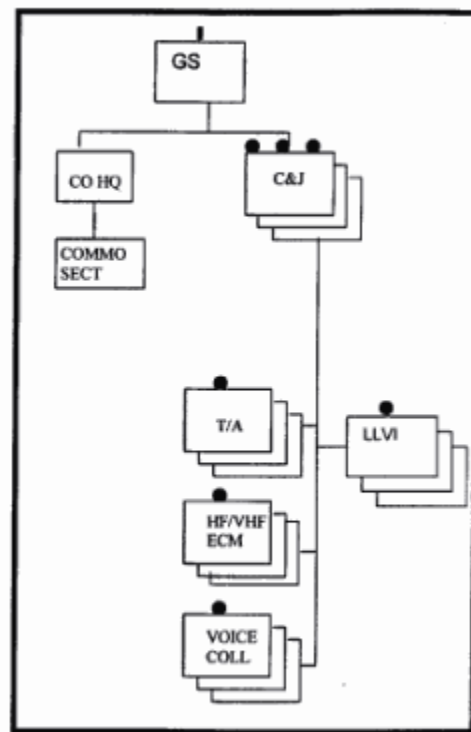
Ground Surveillance Radar (GSR) Squad. DS company GSR squads are equipped with either AN/PPS-5 or AN/PPS-15 GSR systems. The GSR provides early warning, target location, and targetable information to its supported brigade or battalion. The squad is normally attached to a maneuver unit for operations. Collected information is reported directly to the maneuver S2. GSS sections located in light / airborne / air assault MI Battalions may task organize REMBASS teams and GSR teams together to form a GSS squad in order to satisfy changing battlefield conditions to satisfy intelligence requirements.

## **PART E: GS MI COMPANY**

The GS MI company provides SIGINT/IEW support to the division. It is organized as seen in [Figure 2-5](#) and [2-6](#).



**Figure 2-5. GS MI Company (Heavy).**



**Figure 2-6. GS MI Company (Light).**

Company HQ.

The company HQ provides administrative and logistical support to the GS company. It locates itself on the battlefield where its position will provide the commander with easy access to the subordinate platoons and IEW systems. The HQ is comprised of the commander, 1SG, NBC NCO, Supply NCO and operations NCO. The 1SG oversees support and maintenance activities in the absence of the commander.

### **Collection and Jamming (C&J) Platoon x3.**

PLT HQ. The C&J Platoon HQ provides asset management for the Platoon's collection, analysis, and jamming teams. It is responsible for all tasking and reporting within the platoon. It conducts all interfaces with the company, subordinate teams, MI battalion S3, and the single source cell (SSC) of the ACE for technical data. C&J platoons may be attached to a DS company under the tenet of tactical tailoring the IEW force.

Transcription Analysis (TA) Section. The TA section is not normally deployed as part of the GS company HQ. It performs very selective scanning and gisting of voice intercepts recorded by the various collection teams. The team provides limited transcription and analysis for the company and Platoon. It reports collected information via the C&J net to the SSC of the ACE and the MI battalion S3. The ACT of the DS company also monitors this net so that they can provide near-real time



communications intelligence (COMINT) reporting to the supported brigade S2 and commander. The section:

- Maintains historical data on enemy communication, including net structures.
- Examines intercepted traffic for exploitable information.
- Develops enemy net diagrams to develop subordination within threat formations.
- Isolates individual transmitters.
- Correlates DF results to locate transmitters.

Voice Collection Team. The voice collection team intercepts and gists high frequency (HF) and very high frequency (VHF) voice communications using the AN/TRQ-32(V)2 or 3 system. It also provides DF and line of bearing (LOB) information. Recordings, gists, LOB, and DF are sent to the TA team for further processing and dissemination. The vehicle mounted and manportable systems each provide HF or VHF or a combination of the two. The team is manned to position the two vehicle mounted intercept positions. The manportable system, AN/PRD-12 is dismounted for surge or maintenance deadline.

Low Level Voice Intercept (LLVI) Team X 3 (LT/ABN/AASLT MI Battalion). The LLVI, AN/PRD-12, LMRDFS, teams are resourced by TO&E so that they can provide additional DF baselines in support of division operations. They are capable of independent and full time operations. These teams can be attached to maneuver units for a specific mission or kept in GS to the division. Their use is METT-TC dependent. They provide all collected data to the C&J platoon. They are capable of LOB and DF. Systems can be netted to extend the baseline and cue one another to a target. The team is tasked by and reports to the TA team. It receives technical data from the SSC of the ACE. This data can be received directly by the sensor or relayed if not within line of sight of the ACE.

HF/VHF Electronic Attack Team. Electronic attack teams use the AN/TLQ-17 (V) 2 or 3 and are capable of jamming HF and VHF communications. They can also perform ES tasks when not conducting jamming missions. The team receives its tasking via the G3 - S3 - C&J Platoon - team route. All mission reporting is provided back along the tasking route and to the SSC of the ACE.

### **Electronic Warfare Platoon (Heavy MI Battalion ONLY).**

Plt HQ. The EW Platoon HQ provides asset management for the platoon's collection and analysis teams. It is responsible for all tasking and reporting within the platoon. It conducts all interfaces with the company, subordinate teams, MI battalion S3, and the SSC of the ACE for technical data.

Analysis Section. The analysis section deploys on the battlefield so that it can adequately support and employ the five AN-TSQ-138 TRAILBLAZER systems. It performs very selective scanning and jisting of voice intercepts recorded by the various collection teams. The team provides limited transcription and analysis for the company and platoon. It reports collected information via the EW T/R net to the SSC of the ACE and the MI battalion S3. The ACT of the DS company also monitors this net so that it can provide near-real time COMINT reporting to the supported brigade S2 and commander. Under certain conditions this section may execute asset tasking responsibilities for the AN/ALQ-151 QUICKFIX IIB system. The team tasks SORs to specific sensors and coordinates for technical data from the SSC of the ACE.

Electronic Warfare Team x5. The EW team provides DF reports to the analysis team via its internal UHF data link. It provides collected data and reports directly to the SSC of the ACE if within line of sight (LOS). The AN/TSQ-138 system can establish a ultra high frequency (UHF) data link with the QUICKFIX aircraft. The teams report on their T/R net to the analysis section, MI battalion S3 and to the SSC of the ACE. The system can conduct net radio protocol (NRP) with the AN/TRQ-32 (V)3, TIGER relay, and the communications control set (CCS) of the ACE.

#### **I&S Platoon (LT/ABN/AASLT MI Battalion ONLY).**

PLT HQ. The Operations platoon HQ provides asset management for the platoon's collection teams. It is responsible for all tasking and reporting within the platoon. It conducts all interfaces with the company, subordinate teams, MI battalion S3. It coordinates with maneuver unit S2s for GSR and REMBASS requirements.

CI Team. The CI team is used in a General Support role to the division. It provides detailed intelligence in the division rear area. It provides multidiscipline counterintelligence support for division operations. The team can provide risk assessments and operations security (OPSEC) proposals for division planning requirements and execution. The CI team coordinates with other CI teams and intelligence agencies for additional HUMINT support to their division. Additional GS CI teams are normally deployed from the CI company/tactical exploitation battalion/corps MI brigade. For more information on CI operations refer to [FM 34-60](#).

Interrogation Team. The interrogation team is located at the division interrogation prisoners of war (IPW) collection facility. The team conducts limited interrogation for tactical information and sends results to the ACE. The team sends IPW and reports to the corps IPW compound. The interrogation team is not a guard unit. Guarding IPW and moving them to the rear must be accomplished by the capturing unit or the military police. The capturing unit is responsible for IPW they capture until the IPW can be turned over to MP at the division collection point. MPs coordinate the speeding of IPW to the corps supporting facility. The IPW team does not own nor is it responsible for IPW support. These activities are provided by the supporting MP platoon. Additional GS interrogation teams are normally deployed from the interrogation company of the tactical exploitation battalion of the corps MI brigade.

#### **Air Reconnaissance Platoon (HVV/ABN/AASLT MI Battalion ONLY).**

Platoon HQ. The air reconnaissance platoon HQ provides asset management for the platoon's aircraft (UAVs). It is responsible for all tasking and reporting within the platoon. It conducts all interfaces with the company, MI battalion S3, and the CM of the ACE for specific asset reporting or collection requirements.

Mission Planning. This section prepares mission plans from tasked SORs. In addition to briefing collection requirements, mission planning includes time over target, flight path, and routes to and from the target. The mission planning section ensures Army airspace Command and Control (A2C2) has cleared the appropriate airspace by effecting coordination and verifying their mission on the air coordination order (ACO).

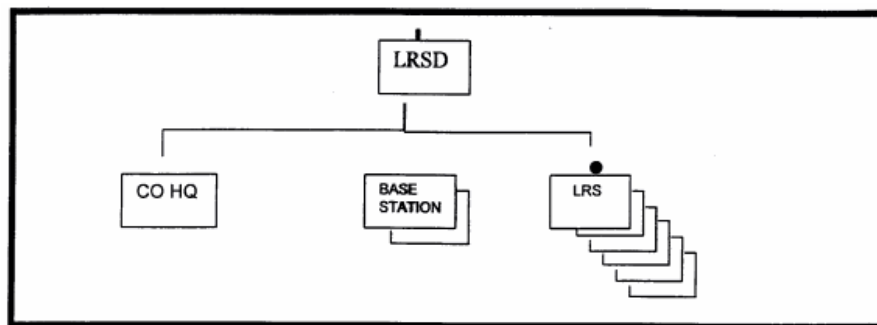
Ground Control. Ground control assumes responsibility for the mission as soon as the aircraft is in flight. It executes the mission and ensures reporting is completed.

Launch and Recovery. Places the aircraft in flight and recovers them at the end of mission. They pass-off control of the aircraft to the ground control section.

Air Vehicle Service Support Section. This section provides service support for the aircraft and UAV specific ground control equipment. The maintenance section of the HHOC provides regular motor and C-E support.

## **PART F: THE LONG RANGE SURVEILLANCE DETACHMENT (LIGHT/ABN/ASSLT ONLY).**

Long range surveillance (LRS) detachments are a unique addition to the MI battalion because they are composed mainly with infantrymen who perform a human intelligence (HUMINT)-like role in front of the forward line of own troops (FLOT). The detachment contains six surveillance teams, two base stations, and a headquarters section. The LRS detachment organization is seen in [Figure 2-7](#).



**Figure 2-7. Typical LRS Detachment.**

Company HQ. The company HQ is responsible for providing administrative and logistical support to the LRS detachment. The unit deploys to a location on the battlefield where it can provide the commander access to team communications. The HQ is comprised of the commander, 1SG, NBC NCO, Supply NCO and Operations NCO. The 1SG directs support maintenance activities in the absence of the commander. The LRS detachment has an operations officer to assist the commander in planning and executing LRS missions. The operations officer establishes reporting and tasking windows for each team. He oversees the execution of each mission, from conception and employment to extraction. He ensures adequate air lift is available by coordinating directly with the G3 Air for mission support.

Base Radio Station. Provide all tasking and receive the reports from the individual teams. Each team has an individual reporting window. Teams use HF burst communications systems to reduce the possibility of DF by enemy forces. Base stations report all traffic directly to the G2 and the ACE. LRS traffic is normally provided a divisional internal code word so that it can be distinguished from other HUMINT reporting.

Surveillance Teams. Each team consists of six highly trained infantryman skilled in identification and observation techniques. They are experts in vehicle identification by sight and sound. Teams use various types of spotting scopes and weapons. Weapons are to be used only as a last resort so as not to give away hide sites. They move mainly at night or in hours of limited visibility from their hide site to their surveillance site. Teams use HF digital communications to report all intelligence traffic. Teams

normally have specific tasking and reporting windows in which to establish communications with the base radio station. Teams are employed out to approximately 50 KMs in support of division taskings. Teams carry rations for up to eight days when they will either need a resupply at a distant site or be extracted. The optimum is to extract the team, refit, and redeploy to a new location.

## **PART G: THE QUICKFIX PLATOON**

The QUICKFIX platoon, from the division aviation brigade, has one organization for all types of divisions and regiments.

Platoon Headquarters. The QUICKFIX platoon is part of the aviation brigade and deploys to the airfield used by the brigade. The platoon HQ provides administrative and logistical support to the platoon. The platoon headquarters coordinates with the MI battalion S3 and the chief of the SSC for all required mission briefs. The MI battalion S3 executes OPCON of the QUICKFIX assets and tasks SORs to the platoon. The aircraft receive technical data from the SSC of the ACE. The platoon headquarters and the MI battalion S3 work with the A2C2 of the division to deconflict airspace for ingress and egress and operational collection tracks. The MI battalion S2 tracks enemy ADA assets and knows the capabilities of hostile missile systems. If he believes an operational track to be at risk for interception he immediately advises the S3 and the platoon headquarters so that they can shift the aircraft to another collection track.

Flight Section. The flight section consists of three AN/ALQ-151 equipped helicopters, (EH 60A-Blackhawks). These aircraft provide GS EA and ES to the division. Aircraft belong to the division aviation brigade. They are OPCON to the MI battalion for operations. The development of the ACE has left the S3 with limited communications assets and personnel to fully execute this mission. The EW platoon of the GS company may execute this mission for the battalion S3. The flight platoon can provide HF and VHF DF and EA in support of division operations. It can also establish a data link with the AN/TSQ-138 system, thereby extending the range and width of the division baseline.

Flight operations. The platoon leader manages flight operations to:

- Receive, analyze and plan mission taskings from the MI battalion. Coordinate and interface with USAF and other combined arms members to synchronize mission execution.
- Submit an airspace control measure request through aviation channels to G3 (Air).
- Task personnel and flight crew to perform the mission.
- Monitor the execution of the mission.
- Manage flight hours and mission resources.

Mission operations. Voice intercept operators conduct signal intercept and EW missions.

Maintenance operations. Aircraft and EW system repairers maintain on-board mission capability.

## Lesson 2

### Practice Exercise

**Instructions** The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. The Battalion S3s responsibilities include all of the following except:
  - ☐ A. Planing for the employment of IEW assets to support division and brigade operations.
  - B. Working with the CM to establish SIGINT asset priorities for tasking.
  - C. Maintaining situation awareness and accurate logs as required by SOP.
  - D. Keeping updated personnel records for all soldiers in the battalion.
2. The voice collection team uses what manportable piece of equipment to intercept and jist HF and VHF voice communications?
  - A. TRAILBLAZER.
  - B. AN/PRD-12.
  - C. AN/PPS-5.
  - D. AN/PPS-15.
3. In the GS company of a heavy division, which platoon is equipped with the TRAILBLAZER communication/collection/DF system?
  - A. EW platoon.
  - B. C&J platoon.
  - C. Operations platoon.
  - D. I&S platoon.
4. In the MI battalion, light division, which company is equipped to provide communications collection, low-level voice intercept, and communications jamming?
  - A. DS Company.
  - B. GS Company.
  - C. LRSD.
  - D. HHOC.

## LESSON 3

# Intelligence Electronic Warfare (IEW) Support Assets Available at Division

**CRITICAL**            301-35D-2602  
**TASKS:**            301-35D-3007  
                         301-340-3001

## OVERVIEW

**LESSON DESCRIPTION:** In this lesson you will learn the functions and deployment considerations of the IEW assets normally available to support division operations.

### **Terminal Learning Objective:**

- Tasks:**            You will be able to describe the functions and deployment considerations of the IEW assets normally available to support division operations.
- Conditions:**    You will be given narrative information and illustrations from [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-10, FM 34-35, and [FM 34-45](#).
- Standards:**    You will describe IEW support assets available at division in accordance with [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-10, FM 34-35, and [FM 34-45](#).
- References:**    The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:
- [FM 34-1](#)  
                         FM 34-10  
                         FM 34-35  
                         [FM 34-45](#)

## INTRODUCTION

The IEW support assets organic to the division are contained in the companies of the MI battalion. EW is one of the critical elements of an effective command and control strategy. EW must be thoroughly integrated with OPSEC, PSYOP deception, and destruction in order to provide a coordinated effort in the destruction or disruption of the adversary's command and control structure. Many other organizations within the division have assets that significantly support the IEW Mission. Good examples are division artillery units, engineer units, and the armored cavalry.

## PART A: Electronic Warfare

EW is an essential component of command and control warfare and is used to protect friendly command and control while attacking the enemy's. The integrated use of EW throughout the battlefield supports the force needed to locate, identify, damage, and destroy enemy forces and their command and

control. The three components of EW are electronic attack (EA), electronic warfare support (ES), and electronic protection (EP).

Electronic attack (EA) uses lethal directed energy and nonlethal (jamming) electromagnetic energy to disrupt, damage, destroy, and kill enemy forces. MI utilizes nonlethal energy to jam enemy communications and targeting systems. Electronic warfare support (ES) gathers information by intercepting, locating, and exploiting enemy communications (radios) and noncommunications (radars) emitters. ES grants the commander the timely information required to make immediate decisions. ES and SIGINT are very similar, but still differences exist. The relationship between ES and SIGINT is clarified. Information is categorized as either ES or SIGINT depending on the use of the information being gathered. ES information is data processed only to the extent required to immediately identify or locate sources of enemy electromagnetic radiation. Further technical analysis of the data results in SIGINT. Therefore, ES can be a source of SIGINT. To illustrate these functions, see [Figure 3-1](#), The scope of electronic warfare.

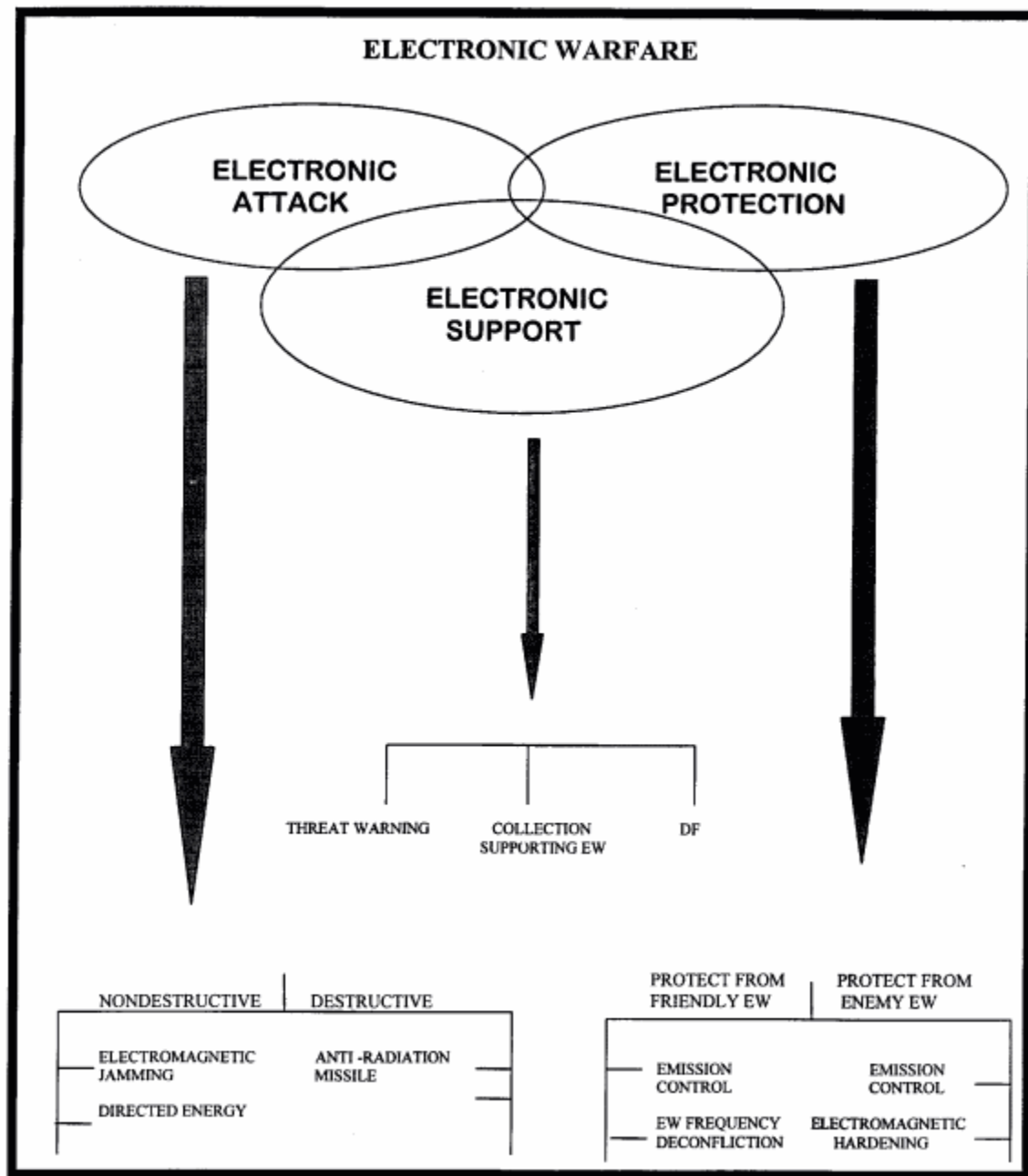
Electronic Protection (EP) protects personnel, facilities, or equipment from the effects of friendly or enemy EW which degrades or destroys friendly communications and noncommunications abilities. EP makes it difficult for the enemy to target friendly assets. More specifically, it provides communication and noncommunication collection and DF and communication jamming. The overlapping circles indicate that some EW actions fall into more than one category.

### **EW Equipment.**

TRAILBLAZER. The AN/TSQ-138A TRAILBLAZER is a mobile, multi-station, ground-based communications intercept and DF system with voice and data communications capabilities. It is a two operator system requiring five 98G language qualified personnel and a 98G NCOIC for 24 hour operations. It operates in stand-alone or in conjunction with other TRAILBLAZER systems. It can net with the QUICKFIX and TRQ-32(V)2 or 3, is pre-programmable to scan 125 set frequencies in directed search mode, and is automated DF capable. It supports the heavy division in a tactical environment. The system provides up to the minute intelligence for the division commander. The DF and intercept modes afford the commander definite advantages when making decisions.

TRAILBLAZER deploys within the division's forward area of operations and the MI Battalion S3 executes tactical control over the system via the ACT. The system sets to minimize the risk of friendly fire and the potential loss of critical IEW systems supporting the commander. TRAILBLAZER operators do the following:

- Prepare reports.
- Initiate DF requests.
- Edit and refine DF results.
- Search the radio frequency spectrum.
- Maintain site security.
- Perform operator maintenance on equipment.
- Conduct refuel, resupply, and maintenance operations, and conduct route and site reconnaissance prior to system emplacement.



**Figure 3-1. The Scope of Electronic Warfare.**

**AN/PRD-12 LMRDFS.** The Lightweight Man-Transportable Radio Direction-Finding System (LMRDFS) provides search (manually or automatically) in the HF, VHF, UHF spectra. A complete system can be employed rapidly, optimized in the forward areas of operation. This system is ideal in light, airborne, air assault, and SOF operations. The system's dual channel design gives it speed, high accuracy and operational flexibility. The light-weight system can be man-packed by two soldiers. The system requires 3 soldiers for 24 hour operations. This system replaced the AN/TRQ-30 and AN/PRD-10/11. It consists of a receiver group, two intercept/DF antenna groups, a battery charger, and an electrical mounting base. Typically, the system will request LOBs via secure data link using a secure SINCGARS radio set.



**AN/PPS-5.** The AN/PPS-5 Radar Set is a portable, battery powered, line of sight radar set. It is used in battlefield surveillance to detect, locate, identify, and track moving ground targets at ranges up to 10,000 meters, under various conditions of terrain, visibility, and weather. To detect a moving target, the radar set transmits radio frequency (RF) energy. Between pulses, it monitors energy (echoes) reflected back from the target. There are four ways the set presents data: a bright spot on a B-scope display, as a waveform on a A-scope display, an audio tone, and as a deflection of a meter pointer. The operator can locate the target and obtain the range and azimuth.

**AN/PPS-15A(V)1.** The AN/PPS-15A(V)1 is a portable, battery powered, solid state, coherent doppler, line of sight, short range ground surveillance radar set. It is used to detect and locate moving personnel and vehicles under various conditions of terrain, weather, and visibility. To detect moving targets, the radar set generates characteristic doppler frequencies which are amplified and used for audible detection of targets in the operator headset and a tone in the alarm speaker. The target is also presented as a blinking alarm indication. Once a target is detected, the operator obtains an azimuth and a range by using the radar's digital readouts.

**AN/TRQ-32(V)2 TEAMMATE.** The TEAMMATE is a tactical IEW DF/intercept system used to receive and record radio communications signals, and determine their location of origin. The TEAMMATE can intercept in the HF, VHF, and UHF ranges of the electromagnetic spectrum. The system is housed in an S-457 C/G shelter mounted on an M-1097 HMMWV. The antennas include a DF and BITE/UHF intercept antenna (raised to 30 feet above ground on a pneumatic mast), HF intercept antenna, VHF receiver-transmitter, and an antenna used with a communications guard receiver. It provides SIGINT support to targeting in near real time, and the system is versatile enough to be sling-loaded on a CH-47 CHINOOK. The TEAMMATE is found in the C & J Platoon in the GS MI Company of the divisional MI battalion. It is also capable of DF interoperability with other TEAMMATES, TRAILBLAZERS, or QUICKFIX. The system may or may not be deployed near the brigade TOC and the ACT. The factors that determine collocation involve radio LOS targets, site location coordination, and support. On a linear battlefield, LOS considerations would require that the TEAMMATE be deployed 5-7 km from the FLOT to provide intelligence support during the close battle. Generally, there is no more than 8-10 km between TEAMMATE systems in order to get a fix on targets.

**AN/TLQ-17(V)3 TRAFFICJAM.** The TRAFFICJAM is a division-level, mobile HF/VHF Electronic Attack system designated for surveillance or jamming of hostile ground and airborne communications. The system is mounted in a standard S-250/G shelter on the M-1037 heavy High Mobility Wheeled vehicle (HMMWV). The system is designed to jam enemy electronic communications operating in the 2 to 80 MHz frequency range. Communications antennae are mounted to the front of the shelter. The AN/TLQA(V)2 is the configuration of TRAFFICJAM used on the AN/ALQ-151(V)2 QUICKFIX. This system is assigned to the HF/VHF EA team in the C&J PLT of the GS MI company at each heavy, light, and AASLT division.

The TRAFFICJAM supports the following intelligence tasks:

- Indications and warning.
- Situational development.

- Target development and support to targeting.
- Force protection.
- Intelligence preparation of the battlefield.

The system supports both EA and ES. When tasked in its EA mission to disrupt enemy command and control communications, the system is meshed into the arsenal of non-lethal fires.

AN/ALQ-151(V)2 QUICKFIX. This special purpose countermeasure system mounts on the EH-60A fitted with special avionics and IEW equipment. It conducts both EA and ES and can be used to receive, locate, and selectively jam target very high frequency communications. It operates by itself or nets with other systems such as the AN/PRD-12, TRQ-32(V)2 TEAMMATE, and TRAILBLAZER. The QUICKFIX IIB's ES and jamming equipment consoles requires one operator each. Jamming and ES operations cannot be conducted simultaneously. Normally, the QUICKFIX IIB flight platoon is organic to the aviation brigade's general support (GS) aviation company. During deploying, the MI BN has operational control OPCON. [Table 2](#) is a comparison between Divisional IEW Systems in the heavy division and the light division.

**Table 2. Comparison of Divisional IEW Systems, Under Heavy/Light Divisions.**

	Heavy Division				Light Division			
Equipment	HHS	C&J	EW	I&S	C&J	I&A	HHS	Remarks
AN/TSQ-114A (TRAILBLAZER) (Receiving and DF)			1					Complements AN/TRQ-32
AN/TLQ-17(V)3 (Countermeasures Set)		3						
AN/TRA-30 or PRD-10 (Receiving Set)		3			9	1	w/ each TRQ-32	Portable component of AN/TRQ-32
AN/TRQ-32		3						
QUICKFIX (EH60A or EH-1X)				3 OPCON				Helicopter- mounted EA Set AN/TLQ-32
AN/MLQ-34 (Countermeasures Set) (TACJAM)		3					3	Replaces AN/GLQ-3
AN/MSQ-103A (ELINT)				3				Replaces AN/MLQ-24
AN/PPS-5 (GSR)				12				*1 of total actually in

								SVC SPT CO **2 of total actually in SVC SPT Co
AN/PPS-15 (GSR)							12	*2 of total actually in HHS Co

EW assets must be correctly positioned if they are to be effective. If they are too far from the enemy, they cannot receive transmitted signals or jam enemy receivers. If located too far forward, they are vulnerable to enemy ground attacks. Site selection is based on several factors:

- Ability to hear the transmitted signal.
- Radio LOS requirements.
- Logistic support considerations of the selected site.
- Communication with other teams and the ACE.
- Maneuver scheme.
- OPSEC.
- Physical security. Jammers are prime targets and should never be located less than 1 kilometer near other operational systems or troop concentrations.
- Availability of alternate sites. Rapidly changing battlefield conditions can force EW teams to move very suddenly and frequently. The need to avoid being overrun or to keep up with a rapid advance by the supported unit and still support the EW mission is fulfilled through the use of alternate sites. Jamming from alternate sites decreases the chances of being located.
- Concealment and cover, foot trafficability, and mutual defense.
- Threat location.

The EA teams deploy well forward to jam enemy communication. The supported tactical commander exercises ON-OFF control of the jammers over the EW operations net FM. The noncommunication collection teams deploy to identify forward deployed enemy countermortar, counterbattery, surveillance, and target acquisition radars. In addition, the meteorological radars associated with fire support units may be priority targets for these teams.

## **PART B: EMPLOYMENT OF MI ASSETS**

The DS company provides the division with ground surveillance, EPW interrogation, and CI support. The surveillance platoons provide ground surveillance with assigned AN/PPS-5 and PPS-15A(V)1 radars and, when augmented, remote sensors. The operation of the surveillance platoon is decentralized. Surveillance assets are usually placed in DS of the brigades as a part of an IEW company team. Ground surveillance assets may also be attached to a brigade and further attached to the battalion task force (BTF) and maneuver company teams. This type of support relationship is especially common in covering force operations.

GSR teams may be deployed to target enemy assault forces, overcome visibility problems caused by weather or battlefield smoke, or to cover gaps and exposed flanks. When used to target the assault force, GSR teams provide highly accurate data to indirect fire systems for immediate attack of the target. When deployed in gaps or on flanks, the GSR teams increase the combat power of defending

elements by providing early warning of enemy activity and by targeting the enemy force at maximum range

The operations platoon of the DS company provides CI and EPW interrogation support to the division and brigades. CI teams provide support in countering hostile intelligence collection, sabotage, subversion, and terrorist threat. They also provide support to the command's OPSEC program and advise security managers in performing their duties. This CI support is GS to the division and DS to the brigades. GS teams support units deployed in the division rear, especially the division support command.

These teams consist of CI teams and other elements as needed. These teams may support a subordinate division unit on a permanent, semi-permanent, or specific mission basis. The teams that support the brigades are normally attached to the GS company team. They report to the supported unit.

The interrogation section normally deploys to the division EPW collection point. The battalion operations center tasks the section based on collection missions assigned by the C&MM section. The section reports collected information directly to the C&MM section over the division intelligence net. Interrogation teams normally provide DS to the brigades as a part of the DS company teams. The brigade S2s task and receive reports from the teams through the DS elements. When required, a team may operate temporarily in DS of a BTF.

In order to support a movement-to-contact, interrogators deploy well forward to question indigenous personnel, particularly refugees, to determine as much as possible about the enemy and terrain which lies in the path of the advancing force. CI assets work closely with interrogators in screening local nationals regarding the situation to the front of friendly forces. They also implement CI plans prepared prior to the movement to contact with regard to neutralization or safeguarding of persons identified on white, black, or gray lists.

## **PART C: THE CORPS MI BRIGADE**

The decentralized, fluid nature of the covering force battle in defensive operations requires interrogation support at the lowest echelons, often at troop and company level. This requires DS interrogation teams from the supporting MI companies, battalions, and the corps MI group. Questioning of civilians and EPW is brief and conducted to gain information of immediate tactical value. Interrogators gather information about the identification, composition, location or direction of movement, strength, and capabilities of enemy forces involved in the immediate covering force battle.

The division's major IEW asset not in the MI battalion is the flight platoon in the combat aviation brigade. The flight platoon with its three QUICKFIX IIB systems provides aerial communication intercept and jamming support. The platoon is OPCON to the MI Bn and receives taskings from the ACE. It is a GS resource normally used to complement ground-based SIGINT and EW systems. Aerial resources are used to overcome LOS and mobility limitations and fill gaps in coverage left by ground resources. Frequently these assets are the only one available to provide continuity of support. Another major advantage in using aerial resources is they are capable of cueing ground ES and EA resources and GSR.

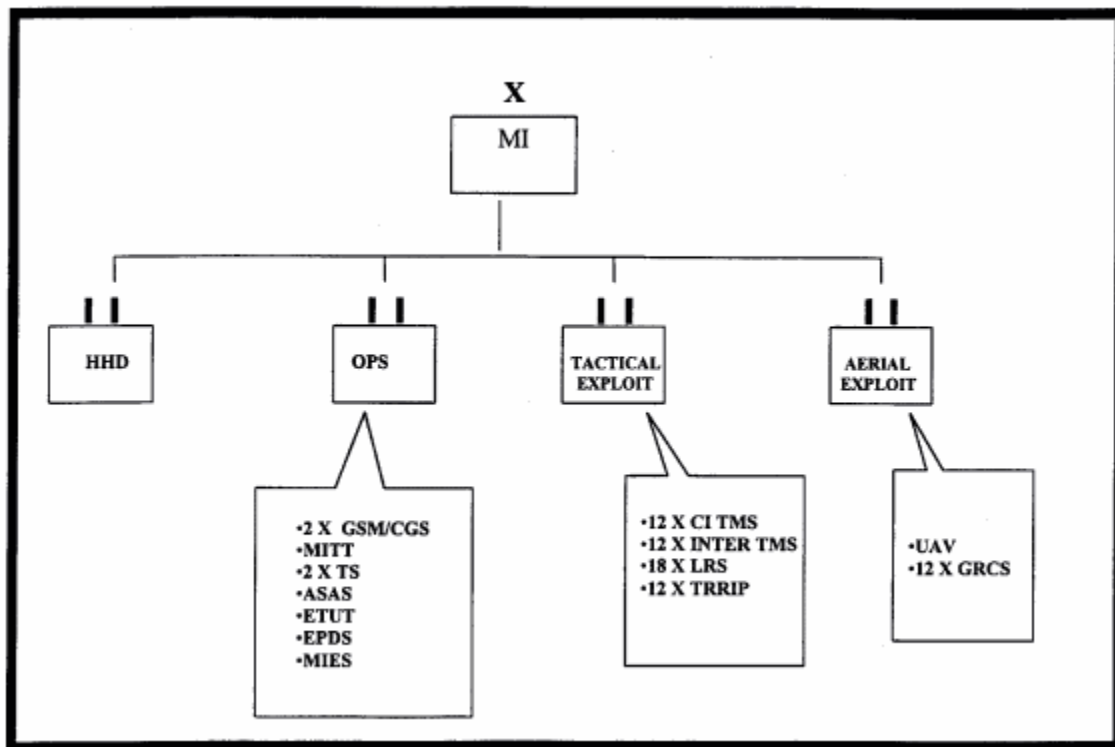
In addition to its organic resources, the division is normally augmented by corps EW assets, CI, and interrogation teams from corps. Each of these reinforce the organic capabilities of and are controlled by the MI battalion. Interrogation and CI teams are placed in DS of the division from other companies of the corps MI brigade. The MI brigade provides dedicated IEW support to the corps and its subordinate divisions. Most of the ground-based, and therefore short-range, resources of the corps are allocated in support of the divisions, armored cavalry regiment (ACR), and separate brigade. This includes the corps EA resources which provide the capability to strike enemy forces in and just beyond the close operations. HF intercept and jamming systems, however, have greater range capabilities. HF intercept systems may be deployed forward in support of the divisions or in the corps rear area against deep targets. High frequency jammers are normally used near the division rear boundary against enemy higher-echelon communication.

The aerial resources comprise the source of most of the intelligence, target development, and poststrike assessment data generated at corps level. However, even these resources are unable to meet all corps requirements. The corps relies heavily on EAC, other services, and national agencies to supplement its collection capabilities. The Air Force, EAC, and national systems provide most of the imagery intelligence (IMINT) support required at division and corps. The corps operations plan (OPLAN) will normally designate the source of surveillance support.

The four primary IEW tasks the corps commander emphasizes are situation development, target development, EW, and CI. The combined application of these tasks gives him knowledge of the threat force so that he can disrupt threat operations and protect his own assets from exploitation.

The MI Battalion (Operations). Performs IEW functions in support of overall corps operations. Within this battalion in the Corps ACE, which is responsible for mission and collection management of all corps IEW assets.

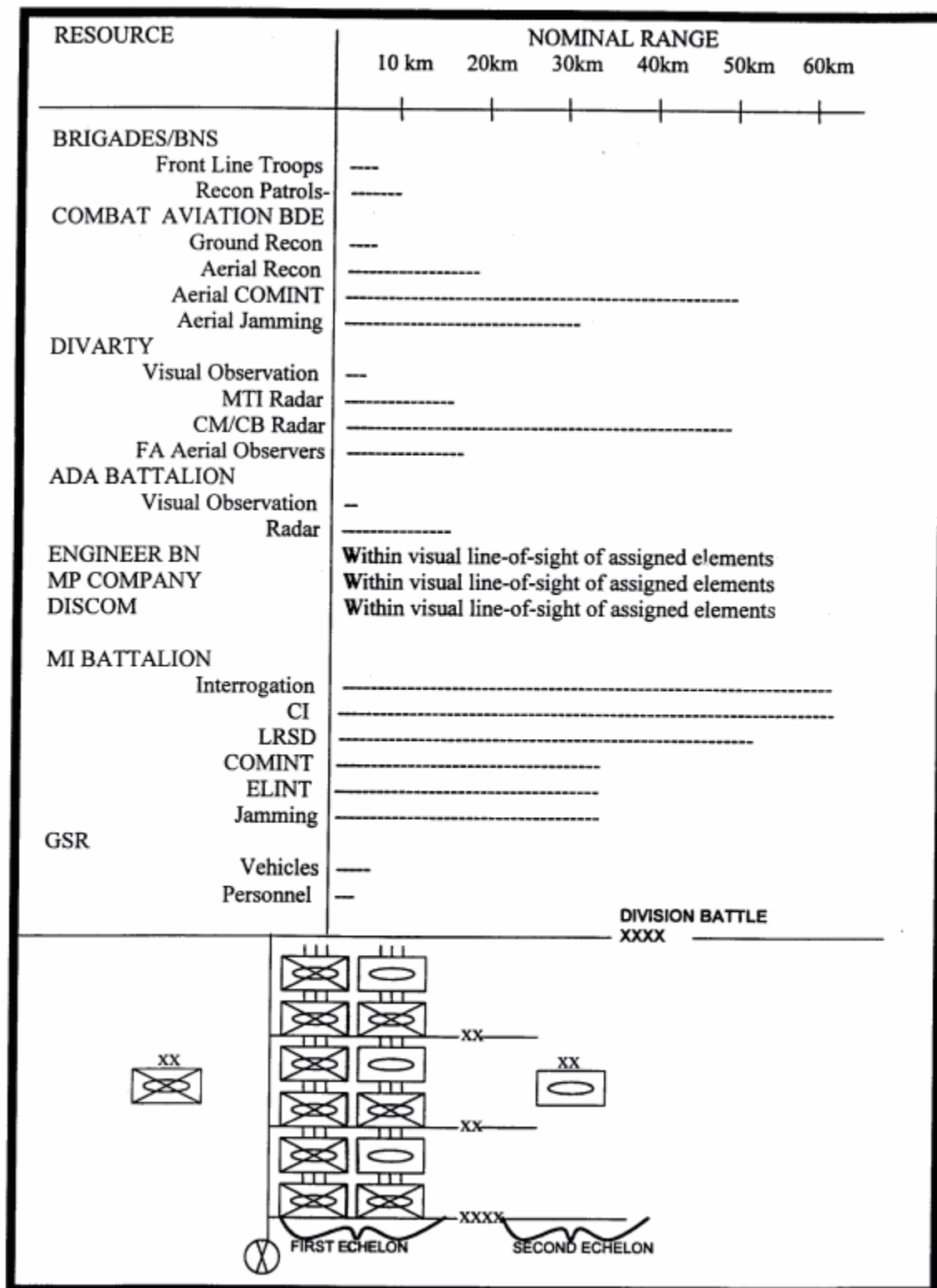
The MI Battalion (Tactical Exploitation). Perform all HUMINT support to the corps and its major subordinate elements. The battalion includes a CI company, an IPW company, and a LRS company. These assets can provide intelligence support in the rear, close, and deep battle, and can provide collateral support to ES collection, as well as plausible sources for sanitizing COMINT reports. As previously described, many of the elements of this battalion are used to support the division, ACR, and separate brigade. The major IEW resources of the division and normal support from corps, to include their general capabilities, are summarized in [Figure 3-3](#). Division Resources. In addition to the IEW assets organic to its divisions and MI brigade the corps contains IEW assets organic to its ACR and any subordinate separate brigades. The ACR and separate brigade IEW requirements are similar to those of the division. In fact, the multidisciplined MI company assigned at these levels is a miniature divisional MI battalion.



**Figure 3-2. MI Brigade Corps.**

The MI Battalion (Aerial Exploitation). Contains the only ES asset organic to the corps and allows the corps commander to "see" the battlefield to the depth of the AO and beyond. This unit provides the commander with his deep-look capability through aerial surveillance and SIGINT collection with the IMPROVED GUARDRAIL V (IGRV -- AN/USD-9A) or GUARDRAIL COMMON SENSOR (GRCS -- AN/USD-9B) system and various UAV systems. The IGRV system provides COMINT collection and direction finding. The GRCS system provides COMINT and ELINT collection and direction finding capabilities.

The aerial exploitation battalion provides aerial reconnaissance and surveillance using the Guardrail Common Sensor and UAV. The resources of this battalion are usually used in GS of the corps. However, the tactical commander's terminal interlinks with the GUARDRAIL system permits near real-time reporting by radio downlink of ES data to the major subordinate units of the corps.



**Figure 3-3. Division Resources.**

Collection and Mission Management of GUARDRAIL Systems. Both collection and mission management functions come from the Corps ACEs Collection Management and Dissemination Cell (CMDC), headed by the Corps Collection Management Officer (CMO). The Corps CMO determines the allocation of the Corps intelligence assets, determining when and where those assets will be used in

order to gather the commander/G-2s PIR. Before allocating the corps assets, the CMO will take into account any EAC/Joint assets that are in the corps AO and tasked with providing intelligence which covers the G-2s PIR. These cover Air Force, Navy, and MC assets (such as TR-1, U2R, EP3, etc.), as well as army, theatre, and strategic assets. The IGRV/GRCS (AN/USD-9A/B) system is interoperable with other platforms, such as the U2R and EP3. The Commanders Tactical Terminal (CTT) AN/TSC-125, is a system that receives near real time reporting from IGRV/GRCS (AN/USD-9A/B), U2Rs and EP3s. The CTT can be issued to other services and, if necessary, coalition partners.

Once the ACE determines the need for a mission and the initial placement of assets, the MI Brigade TOC and AE Battalion Operations Center (BOC) are notified through the Brigade liaison officer (LNO) at the ACE. It is the BOC's job to ensure the feasibility and capability of both the system and it's personnel to complete the mission. Once the BOC has been notified, it is then responsible for all factors of getting the mission underway.

The collection management process starts with the ACE's CMDC (and the CMO) which take the G-2s PIR and translate them into actual tasking. The communication's flow for tasking will depend on which IGRV/GRCS (AN/USD-9A/B) system is being used and local SOP. Most commonly, tasking will be sent directly from the ACE to the intelligence processing facility (IPF) by way of the CTT. By using an UHF datalink the ACE and IPF do not need radio LOS with each other.

Dissemination of collected information is also done through the CTT, and information can be sent simultaneously to not only the ACE but also to tactical commanders at all echelons throughout the battle area for intelligence support to operations and targeting purposes. The MI brigade's ACE interfaces with the ACE of the division, ACR, and separate brigades to exchange technical control data. It also interfaces with EAC and national systems to complete the vertical integration of technical data generated by tactical units with that produced by the National Security Agency.

MI commanders do not hold assets in reserve. As you will see in the next lesson, task organizations and assignment of standard IEW mission can provide uninterrupted support and ensure the smooth transition from current to future operations.



## Lesson 3

### Practice Exercise

**Instructions** The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. Which battalion in the MI brigade provides COMINT and ELINT support using IMPROVED GUARDRAIL V (IGRV -- AN/USD-9A) or GUARDRAILCOMMON SENSOR (GRCS -- AN/USD-9B) system and various UAV systems?  
  - ☐ A. AEB.
  - ☐ B. TEB.
  - ☐ C. HHD.
  - ☐ D. Operations Battalion.
2. In addition to its organic resources, what elements from Corps is the MI battalion normally augmented by:  
  - ☐ A. CI team and EW platoon.
  - ☐ B. EW platoon and ELINT team.
  - ☐ C. EW assets, CI team, and interrogation team.
  - ☐ D. PSYOPS platoon, EW platoon, and ELINT team.
3. Which platoon of the MI battalion heavy division, provides the division ground surveillance, EPW interrogation, and CI support?  
  - ☐ A. EW platoon.
  - ☐ B. C&J.
  - ☐ C. Operations.
  - ☐ D. Communications.
4. The MI brigade's ACE interfaces with which element from the separate MI brigades, divisions, and ACRs?  
  - ☐ A. ACE.
  - ☐ B. EW sections.
  - ☐ C. ASPS.
  - ☐ D. C&MM.

5. Who exercises ON-OFF control of the jammers?
  - A. ACE.
  - B. Supported tactical commander.
  - C. POC.
  - D. MI battalion TOC.
6. How many AN/PPS-15s (GSR) are there in the MI battalion light division?
  - A. 3.
  - B. 12.
  - C. 14.
  - D. 9.
7. What is the division's major IEW asset not in the MI battalion?
  - A. The QUICKFIX in the flight platoon in the combat aviation brigade.
  - B. UAV.
  - C. TRAILBLAZER.
  - D. AN/PRD-12.
8. Which platoon is the AN/TLQ-17(V)3 TRAFFICJAM in?
  - A. C&J.
  - B. EW.
  - C. Operations.
  - D. CE/IEW Maint.
9. Who executes tactical control of the TRAILBLAZER?
  - A. The EW platoon leader.
  - B. The supported tactical commander.
  - C. The BN S3 through the ACT.
  - D. The GS company commander.
10. What type of electronic warfare handles emission control?
  - A. Electronic Attack.
  - B. Electronic Support.
  - C. Electronic Protection.
  - D. SIGINT.

## LESSON 4

# ORGANIZATION FOR COMBAT

**CRITICAL  
TASKS:**                      **None.**

### OVERVIEW

**LESSON DESCRIPTION:** In this lesson you will learn the elements organic to a division base and task organization for combat.

**Terminal Learning Objective:**

- Tasks:**                      You will identify elements organic to a division base and describe task organization for combat.
- Conditions:**              You will be given narrative information and illustrations from [FM 34-1](#), [FM 71-100](#), [FM 100-5](#), and [FM 101-5](#).
- Standards:**                You will describe combat organization in accordance with [FM 34-1](#), [FM 71-100](#), [FM 100-5](#), and [FM 101-5](#).
- References:**                The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:
- [FM 34-1](#)  
                                    [FM 100-5](#)  
                                    [FM 101-5](#)  
                                    [FM 71-100](#)

### INTRODUCTION

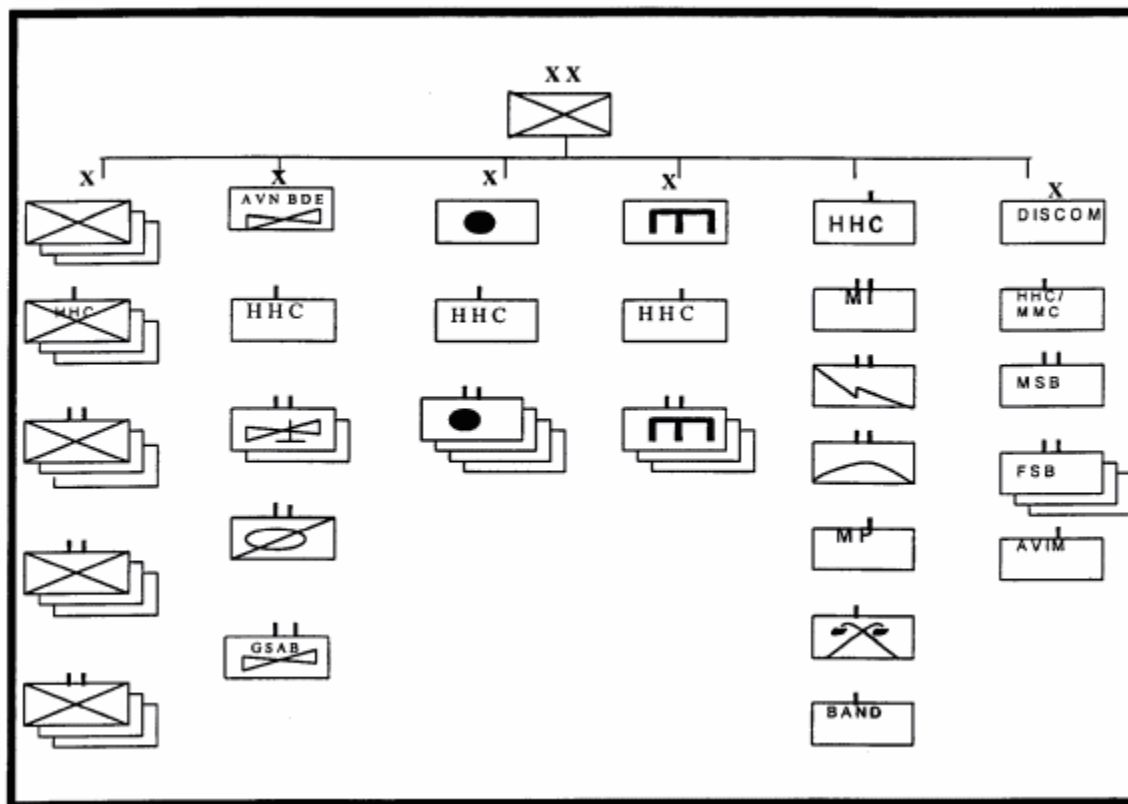
Fighting and winning battles and engagements remains the division's primary purpose. Divisions are organized to destroy the enemy. To do this, the division has a variety of weapon systems--tanks, antitank weapons, riflemen, field and air defense artillery, and sometimes, attack helicopters. Close air support is provided by the US Air Force. In order to destroy the enemy, the division must move. In order to move in the face of weapons in the hands of a capable enemy, the division must suppress the enemy's direct and indirect fire weapons, his target acquisition, and his EW systems. In order to move, suppress, and destroy the enemy, the arms and services of the division must work together. Jamming must complement the operation. The G3 is responsible for integrating EA with maneuver. The C-E officer (who is the signal battalion commander), G3, and G2 work together to avoid or minimize interference with friendly emitters. Jamming can only be effective for short periods of time, for the enemy will take evasive action or use countermeasures. The best way to suppress an enemy emitter interfering with friendly operations is to destroy it by fire, and so the division does not operate by employing separate units. If it were to do so, it could only bring to bear a fraction of its potential

combat power against the enemy because the weakness of one weapon system would not be offset by the strength of another. This is why tanks, for example, are not normally used without infantry.

## **PART A: TASK ORGANIZATION FOR COMBAT**

The difference between armored and mechanized divisions is in the mix of tank and mechanized battalions in each. An armored division has more tanks than mechanized battalions; while in a mechanized division, the opposite is the case. The differences are slight; however, both divisions have large amounts of mobile, armor-protected firepower. For this reason they are called heavy divisions. Tank and mechanized battalions are grouped by the division commander to fight under a brigade headquarters. A brigade may be tank heavy, mechanized heavy, or balanced, depending on the mission, enemy, terrain, and forces available. The brigade commander organizes for combat by grouping tanks and mechanized companies under a tank or mechanized battalion headquarters. This organization is called a battalion task force (BTF).

The BTF temporarily combines, tanks, mechanized infantry, tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire command sections, and support units. Led by the commander of either a tank or mechanized infantry headquarters, its combination of forces meets the brigade commander's concept of operation. The task force generally takes its name from the command and control element; for example, if the headquarters of the 1-77 Infantry Battalion (mechanized) is the command element, the task force is called Task Force 1-77. Other names are also possible such as the commander's name or other relevant term. In the organization of Army divisions, one feature is common to all divisions--each has a relatively fixed base called the division base ([Figure 4-1](#)). The division base consists of fixed command and control, combat, combat support, and CSS elements.



**Figure 4-1. Division Base.**

The command and control elements are the division headquarters and headquarters company. There is one brigade headquarters and headquarters companies in each of the three brigades, division artillery headquarters and headquarters battery, division support command HHC, and (in the air assault division only) the HHC of the aviation group. The division headquarters provides command and control for the division's organic, attached, or supporting units.

The headquarters company provides logistics support and personnel for the division headquarters and staff sections. The division combat support elements are the DIVARTY, an air defense artillery battalion, an engineer battalion, a signal battalion, a combat EW intelligence battalion, a nuclear, biological, chemical defense company, a military police company, and aviation element (an aviation battalion in the infantry, armored, mechanized, and airborne divisions, and an aviation group in the air assault division). The CSS element is the support command. The support command of the infantry, mechanized, and armored divisions includes a headquarters and headquarters company, a medical battalion, a maintenance battalion, a supply and transport battalion, an adjutant general company, and a finance company. The airborne and air assault division support commands are organized similarly, except that the airborne division support command has a supply company, and a quartermaster air equipment support company, instead of a supply and transport battalion. The air assault division support command has a supply battalion, and a transportation aircraft maintenance and supply battalion, instead of a supply and transport battalion.

When a division is first organized, it is tailored to the exact needs of the particular mission which it is intended. The number and types of the combat maneuver battalions assigned to a division, excluding the airborne and air assault divisions, are not fixed by TOE. The determination of the number, types,

and proportion of maneuver battalions of a particular division is called tailoring. Making this determination before the deployment of a division to a particular AO is called strategic tailoring, and is accomplished by Department of the Army. Transferring units from one division to another by a higher field commander, such as a corps commander, or augmenting one division from non-divisional sources to meet a specific need is called tactical tailoring.

Grouping the combat maneuver elements (the combat maneuver battalions) of a division under the three brigade headquarters in the number and types appropriate to the specific mission of each brigade, is called organization for combat. The purpose of tailoring is to give the division and its subordinate units the optimum capability for performing an assigned mission. Tailoring permits flexibility at each command level because the maneuver elements initially assigned may later be detached from one unit and attached to another unit (cross-attachment) to accomplish a specific mission.

The only unit permanently assigned to the brigade is the brigade headquarters and headquarters company. The mission of a brigade HHC is to provide command and control and limited Army aviation support for its attached combat and combat support elements. The brigade headquarters also monitors administrative and logistical operations within the brigade to ensure continuous and logistical operations and continuous and adequate CSS. It is necessary for combat, CS, and CSS units to accomplish the brigade mission and are attached, under operational control (OPCON), or placed in support of the brigade. The brigade normally controls from two to five attached maneuver battalions. It can be employed in autonomous operations when properly organized for combat. As units are added to brigades and the division, the division support command is modified to meet changes in division supply, maintenance, and medical requirements.

**Division Cavalry Battalion.** The only combat element organic to the division base is the cavalry squadron which functions in a general support role. In the infantry, airborne, and air assault divisions, the squadron is an air cavalry squadron. In the armored and mechanized infantry divisions it is an armored cavalry squadron. The air cavalry squadron performs essentially the same mission as that performed by the armored cavalry squadron but is equipped with aircraft instead of armored vehicles. They perform reconnaissance and security for division operations. This assists the division commander to maneuver his brigades and battalions and attack the enemy at the most critical points. Additional combat elements organic to the airborne and air assault divisions include nine airborne infantry battalions in the airborne division and nine air assault battalions in the air assault division.

**Aviation Brigade.** The aviation brigade is a maneuver force of organic attack, air assault, reconnaissance, electronic warfare (EW), and general support aviation units. It can be tailored for virtually any combat, CS, and CSS operation. The brigade is most effective when its aerial forces concentrate at critical times or places to destroy units and exploit enemy vulnerabilities. The brigade extends the division capability to simultaneously strike the enemy throughout its depth and from multiple directions.

**DIVARTY.** The DIVARTY is the division's primary organic indirect fire support organization. The organization of the DIVARTY is based on the organization of the division that it supports. The infantry division has three brigades, and the infantry division artillery has three towed 105mm battalions. Normally, one 105mm battalion is placed in DS of each committed brigade. To augment these fires, by

adding more depth to combat, and provide the commander with a readily available means of influencing the battle, the DIVARTY of the infantry division has a composite 155mm (towed) 8" self-propelled (SP) battalion, which is normally assigned a GS, general support-reinforcing, or reinforcing mission. Additionally, a target acquisition battery is organic to the DIVARTY.

An artillery unit normally is not attached to a maneuver unit unless the maneuver unit will be separated from the rest of the division by such a great distance that control and support of the artillery unit by DIVARTY is not feasible. As an example, a unit assigned to a covering force mission may have artillery units attached. Then it would be deprived of division artillery's target acquisition, survey, meteorological, and fire control capabilities. The fire support responsibilities to be executed by artillery units are usually designated by the assignment of tactical missions.

When an artillery battalion is assigned the tactical mission of DS, the battalion commander knows he must send a team to each company-size maneuver unit of the brigade he is supporting. He must send a fire support officer to each battalion and to the brigade, and he must coordinate all fire support for the brigade to include air support, naval gunfire, and artillery.

Similarly, reinforcing, GS, and GS-reinforcing missions entail specific responsibilities so artillery can provide overall support to a division and augment the fires of other artillery units as needed. One of the principles of artillery employment is that artillery never kept in reserve. If an artillery unit is in the AO it is put in a firing position and on the job. Artillery earmarked to support a unit in reserve is put in support of another unit, but the commander keeps it in position, ready to go on short notice when the reserve unit is committed.

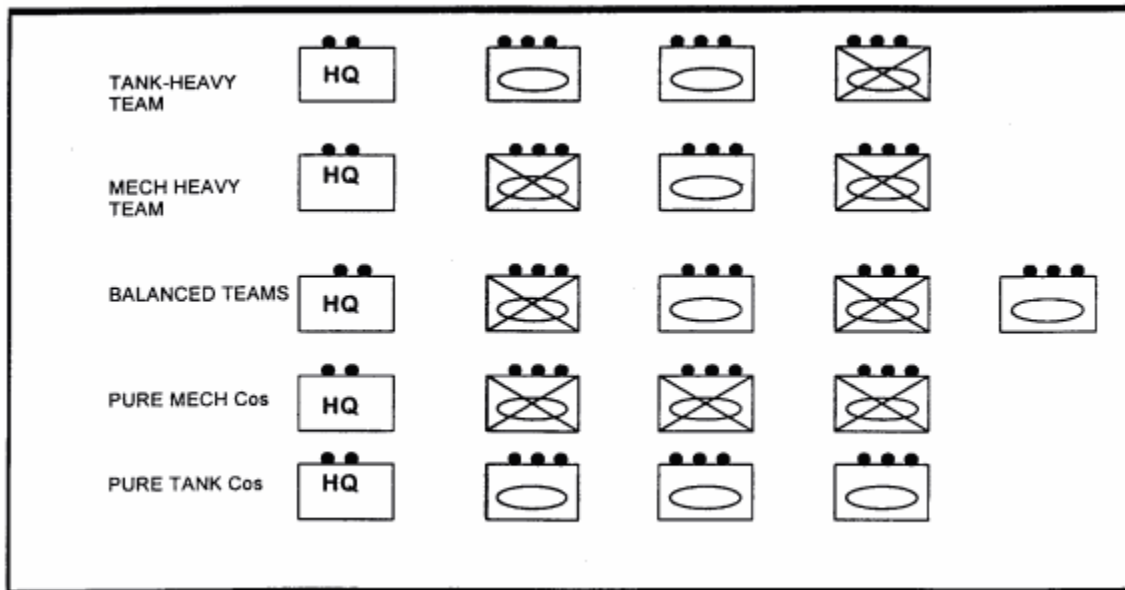
**Engineer Brigade.** Divisional engineers accomplish mobility, counter-mobility, survivability, and limited general engineering missions and tasks. Also, they perform infantry combat missions and tasks when required. Armored and mechanized divisions have an organic engineer brigade; light, airborne, and air assault divisions have only an engineer battalion organic to the division.

**DISCOM.** The DISCOM provides division-level CSS to all organic assigned and attached elements of the division. It furnishes limited CSS operator within the division. He exercises full command authority over organic units in the support command. He also has a close relationship with the division G4 and the assistant division commander for support (ADC-S) because of their overlapping interests. The DISCOM commander advises the division staff during formulations of plans, estimates, policies, and priorities.

The Forward Support Battalion (FSBs) provide direct support to brigades and are positioned in the brigade support areas (BSAs). The remaining DISCOM units are located in the division support area (DSA) to provide area support to divisional units in the DSA and backup support to FSBs. Elements from the FSBs and DSA may be echeloned to temporarily provide support forward of their support areas. These forward elements are called FLEs (forward logistics elements).

**Signal Battalion.** The signal battalion offers support to the division as a collective and integrated application of communications, automation, and information services and systems. The division signal battalion commander manages information resources for the division commander. He recommended

communication priorities and employment to the commander and G3 based on the tactical situation, frequencies, and equipment available.



**Figure 4-2. Maneuver Company Teams.**

Military Police Company. The division military police company performs four primary roles in support of division operations. The first is battlefield circulation control, which includes route reconnaissance and surveillance. MPs also conduct area security-security of critical assets, special ammunition, personnel, units, and convoys. MPs conduct EPW and internee operations. They also conduct law and order missions, and this includes law enforcement, criminal investigation, and military prisoner confinement.

Division Chemical Company. The division chemical company is found in all divisions except light infantry. They reduce the effects of enemy NBC weapons and counters enemy sensor systems by using smoke and obscurants on division combat operations. Its primary focus is NBC reconnaissance, decontamination, and smoke generation.

Later in this lesson some of these same principles are applied to IEW units. The meaning of the four tactical missions will be explained in detail as they apply to IEW support and task organization. The concept of task organization does not stop at the BTF. The task force commander can form task organized companies called company teams. Usually the task force commander will be allocated from 6 to 12 platoons organized under two-to four-team headquarters. He decides how to allocate these components to the team headquarters during the formulation of his concept of the operation. Analyzing his mission, the enemy he expects to be up against and the terrain he will fight on, he decides the best mix of these components and how they will operate as teams. Consistent with the categorization of task forces, he thinks of using the basic components, as illustrated in [Figure 4-2](#).

Since task organization is mission-dependent, it is not usually found in a static document. It is part of an OPLAN or OPORD, listed just before the first paragraph, or, if extensive, as an annex to the OPLAN/OPORD. Some units do have normal task organization specified by SOP, but even this



organization would be specified in the OPLAN/OPORD if it is applicable. The SOP approach is more applicable to a training situation than combat where flexibility and frequent change are required

## **PART B: TACTICAL MISSIONS AND COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS**

An understanding of the following four terms is essential to the concept of organization for combat:

- Organic. Those assets that form an integral part of a military organization. These assets are listed in a TOE and specify the personnel, materiel, and structuring of a unit.
- Assigned. A unit placed in an organization on a relatively permanent basis and controlled and administered for its primary function, or a greater part of its function, by the organization to which it is assigned. Such an organization controls, administers, and provides logistical support to units or personnel for the primary function, or greater portion of the functions, of the unit or personnel.
- Attached. Attachment places a unit under the temporary command and control of another unit. The directive establishing this relationship establishes specific terms of attachment such as the provision of CSS. The commander to whom the unit is attached exercises the same degree of command and control over the attached unit as over those units organic to the command. The responsibility for transfer and promotion of personnel will normally be retained by the parent formation, unit, or organization.
- OPCON. Places one unit under the control of another for its direction and employment. OPCON has about the same intent as attachment, but the controlling unit does not have responsibility for logistical and administrative support. OPCON does not permit the gaining commander to tailor the OPCON unit.

During IEW operations, MI assets are assigned standard tactical missions. Standard missions describe in detail the IEW support responsibilities for an MI unit. They also establish an MI unit's relationship to a supported force or another MI unit. Standard tactical missions do not affect the organizational structure or the command relationship that results from that structure. There are inherent responsibilities within each standard mission. The four standard tactical missions are:

- DS.
- GS.
- Reinforcing.
- GS-reinforcing.

An MI element in DS of a specific unit responds to the IEW requirements of that unit. The supported unit will identify its requirements through liaison elements, which will direct them to the MI element for execution. In addition to the primary response to the specified unit requirements, DS elements have a second priority--to respond to the needs of the force as a whole. A unit in DS has no command relationship with the supported unit and remains under the command and control of its MI chain of command.

An MI element in GS will provide support to the force as a whole and not to any particular subordinate unit. It responds to the requirements of the force commander, as tasked by the MI unit TOC. The IEW capabilities of MI units or staff sections are extended by MI units reinforcing other MI units.

An MI element assigned a GS-reinforcing mission is required to respond first to the IEW requirements of the force as a whole and then to reinforce the activities of another specified MI element as a second priority. The GS reinforcing mission gives the force commander the flexibility needed to meet the changing tactical situation.

Reinforcing MI units remain under the command of the MI commander assigning the reinforcing mission, while OPCON is retained by the MI unit or staff sections being reinforced. The reinforcing mission permits increased support to specific maneuver units without giving up complete control of MI assets to the supported elements. The following matrix ([Table 3](#)) illustrates these responsibilities as applied to the four standard IEW missions.

**Table 3. Standard Tactical Mission Responsibilities Matrix.**

AN MI UNIT WITH MISSION OF RESPONSIBILITY	DIRECT SUPPORT	GENERAL SUPPORT	REINFORCING	GENERAL SUPPORT REINFORCING
• Responds to requestor to request of →	• Supported unit • Force as a whole	• Force as a whole	• Reinforced MI unit	• Force as a whole • Reinforced MI unit
• Technical control	• SSC/ACE	• SSC/ACE	• Reinforced MI unit • SSC/ACE	• SSC/ACE • Reinforced MI unit
• Zone of action	• Supported units' AO • Division AO	• Division AO	• Same as reinforced MI unit	• Division AO • Same as supported unit
• Furnishes IEW support element	• MI battalion provides an ACT to each maneuver brigade regardless of what MI assets are in the brigade AO			
• Established communication with →	• Supported unit • MI Bn TOC	• MI Bn TOC • ACE	• Reinforced MI unit • ACE	• Reinforced MI unit • MI Bn TOC • ACE
• Is positioned by →	• MI unit Cdr in coordination with supported unit • Supported unit	• MI Bn TOC	• Reinforced MI unit or as ordered by the MI Bn TOC	• MI Bn TOC or reinforced MI unit approved by Bn TOC
• Tasked by →	• Supported unit	• MI Bn TOC	• Reinforced MI unit	• MI Bn TOC • Reinforced MI unit

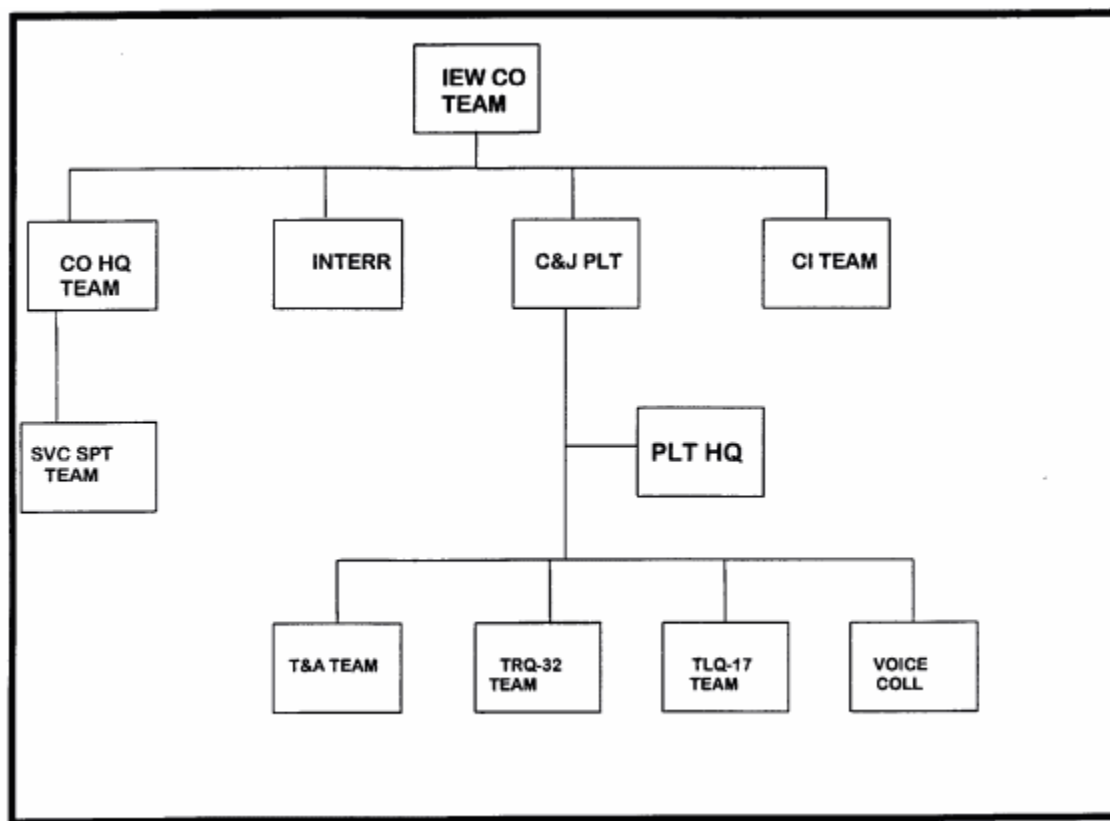
MI commanders must assure uninterrupted IEW support by organizing their units in such a way as to ensure the smooth transition from current to future operations. The MI commander does not hold resources in reserve. Immediate responsiveness to the force commander's priorities demands the MI commander organize MI elements with a mix of assets that provide complete support to the maneuver force. Future operations are facilitated by:

- Using on-order missions.
- Providing a comprehensive CSS package.
- Dispersion of units to provide survivability from chemical and nuclear attacks.
- Detailed SOPs that provide flexibility.

Through asset distribution, the MI commander rapidly organizes for combat and readjusts the organization as the tactical situation changes. Shifting assets between command structures creates a mix of MI assets immediately responsive to the force commander's maneuver plan.

Divisional brigades have no organic IEW resources other than the staff sections and the brigade Battlefield Information Coordination Center (BICC). To meet requirements, the brigade commander relies on assigned battalions and support provided by the divisional MI battalion. This support may include an IEW support element from the S3 section headquarters, headquarters, and operations company, a surveillance platoon, an EW platoon, and CI and interrogation teams.

Divisional MI battalion commanders must establish control measures for MI resources deployed in brigade areas but not assigned or attached to the brigades. The degree of control required depends on the number and diversity of the MI resources operating in each area. When sufficient numbers are deployed, IEW company teams are formed to provide the required control. In addition to the operational elements, battalion communication, maintenance, and food service resources deployed and operating in the brigade area are included in its IEW company team.



**Figure 4-3. A Type IEW Company Team**

NOTE: There is no standard organization for an IEW company team. The formation and organization of each company team is dependent solely upon the resources operating in the brigade area at any given time. The formation of a IEW company team in one brigade area does not mean IEW company teams will be formed in the other brigade areas. [Figure 4-3](#) depicts one method of organizing a IEW company team based on the MI resources operating in the brigade area. If the company team is formed, the only elements normally part of the IEW company team are the company headquarters and the IEW support

element. All other elements shown may or may not be present. In addition, all GS resources operating in the IEW company team area will be attached to the IEW company team for command and control. The headquarters element of the EW, I&S, and service support companies can provide the command and control element for the MI IEW company teams.

When the brigade is held in reserve, the EW platoon, the surveillance platoon, the CI team, and the interrogation team that normally support it may be placed in GS of the division, or may be placed OPCON to another brigade. Under these circumstances, it is preferable to deploy the reserve brigade's platoons in the general area where the brigade is expected to be committed. When the brigade is committed, the battalion S3 changes the mission of the platoons to provide for support to the brigade.

## Lesson 4

### Practice Exercise

#### Instructions

The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. What are the four terms essential to the concept of organization for combat?
  - ☐ A. Organic, assigned, attached, reinforcing.
  - B. Organic, assigned, attached, OPCON.
  - C. Attached, organic, general support, direct support.
  - D. OPCON, general support, attached, organic.
2. Who is responsible for integrating EA with maneuver?
  - A. G2.
  - B. C-E officer.
  - C. Brigade Commander.
  - D. G3.
3. Which mission gives the force commander the flexibility needed to meet the changing tactical situation?
  - A. GS reinforcing.
  - B. Reinforcing.
  - C. General support.
  - D. Direct support.
4. The Aviation Brigade has all of the following tasks except:
  - A. A maneuver force of organic attack.
  - B. Air assault.
  - C. Electronic warfare (EW).
  - D. Division's primary organic indirect fire support organization.

5. The difference between attached and OPCON is:

- A. The controlling unit does not have responsibility for logistical and administrative support in an OPCON relationship but does with an attached relationship.
  - B. The controlling unit has logistical and administrative responsibility in the OPCON relationship but not in the attached one.
  - C. Assets in the OPCON situation are listed in both the parent and their OPCON unit's TOE and specify the personnel, materiel, and structuring of a unit. The attached unit is not listed only listed in parent unit's TOE.
  - D. Attached assets form an integral part of a military organization and OPCON assets do not.
-

## LESSON 5

# ANALYSIS OF THE BATTLEFIELD AREA AND INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD (IPB)

**CRITICAL**                      **301-35D-2100**  
**TASKS:**                      **301-35D-3150**

**LESSON DESCRIPTION:** In this lesson you will learn to apply IPB principles to the analysis of the battlefield area.

### **Terminal Learning Objective:**

- Tasks:** Describe the analysis of the battlefield area and how IPB principles are applied to the battlefield.
- Conditions:** You will be given narrative information and illustrations from [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-3, [FM 34-130](#), and [FM 101-5](#).
- Standards:** You will describe the analysis of the battlefield and IPB principles in accordance with [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-3, [FM 34-130](#), and [FM 101-5](#).
- References:** The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:
- [FM 34-1](#)  
FM 34-3  
[FM 101-5](#)  
[FM 34-130](#)

## INTRODUCTION

The analysis of the battlefield area is a detailed comprehensive study with emphasis on weather and terrain data designed to enable the commander to determine the effects of the battlefield area on the enemy. It may include information about the people in the area, their economy, sociology, religion, and psychology. Its preparation is the responsibility of the intelligence officer, although other staff officers assist in its preparation. The analysis includes use of intelligence to serve as a basis for development of specific friendly courses of action and enemy capabilities (courses of action) in the commander's estimate, the operations estimate, the intelligence estimate, and other staff estimates. The analysis is oriented on the mission of the command with limiting considerations such as operational environment, time, and boundaries.

## **PART A - ANALYSIS OF THE BATTLEFIELD AREA**

The G2 has primary staff responsibility for initiating, coordinating, and ensuring completion of the analysis of the battlefield area and the intelligence estimate. Other staff sections contribute within their respective fields. Primary contributions include:

- The engineer's terrain study.
- The SWO climatological studies and weather forecasts.
- The civil-military operations or G5s information on sociology, politics, economics, psychology, technology, and local labor conditions.
- The unconventional warfare officer's information from areas not under the control of friendly forces.

The G2 uses other sources such as area studies, periodicals, the US Army Institute for Military Assistance, Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to prepare the analysis of the battlefield area. The analysis of the battlefield area is begun well in advance of hostilities. It focuses on each contingency area for which the command is tasked or anticipates tasking. IPB proceeds concurrently with the preparation of the analysis of the battlefield area, with each contributing to the other. The G2 ensures there is no duplication of effort between the analysis of the battlefield area and IPB. The weather and terrain analyses in IPB can provide data to fully support subparagraphs 2a, 2b, and 3a of the analysis of the battlefield area (see [Figure 5-1](#)). [FM 101-5](#) presents this format and includes a general description of the contents of each element. When the pre-hostility IPB analysis nears completion, the G2 uses all available data and analyses to determine the effects of the characteristics of the battlefield area on both friendly and anticipated enemy courses of action.

On receipt of an order to implement a contingency plan, the intelligence officer reevaluates the analysis. After the commander has reached a decision and issues a concept of operations, the analysis of the battlefield area may require refinement because of the adopted course of action. As the operation progresses, changes in mission or receipt of additional or more accurate information may require a revision of the analysis of the battlefield area. The commander allocates AOs to subordinate units based on METT-T and the unit's capability. A written analysis is usually completed only at corps and EAC to support projected operations. At division, a written analysis may be prepared for projected operations (such as airborne operations) to be carried out at great distances. However, most division operations will use the corps analysis of the battlefield area supplemented by IPB information pertinent to the division.

1. PURPOSE AND LIMITING CONSIDERATIONS
2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA
  - a. Climatic or weather conditions.
  - b. Terrain.
    - (1) Relief and drainage systems.
    - (2) Vegetation.
    - (3) Surface materials.
    - (4) Man-made features.
  - c. Additional characteristics.
3. MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE AREA
  - a. Tactical aspects.



- (1) Observation and fire.
- (2) Concealment and cover.
- (3) Obstacles.
- (4) Key terrain features.
- (5) Avenues of approach.
- b. Combat service support aspects.
  - (1) Personnel.
  - (2) Logistics.
  - (3) Civil-military operations requirements.
- 4. EFFECTS OF CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA
  - a. Effect on enemy courses of action.
  - b. Effect on own courses of action.

**Figure 5-1. Analysis of the Battlefield Outline.**

## **PART B - THE INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE**

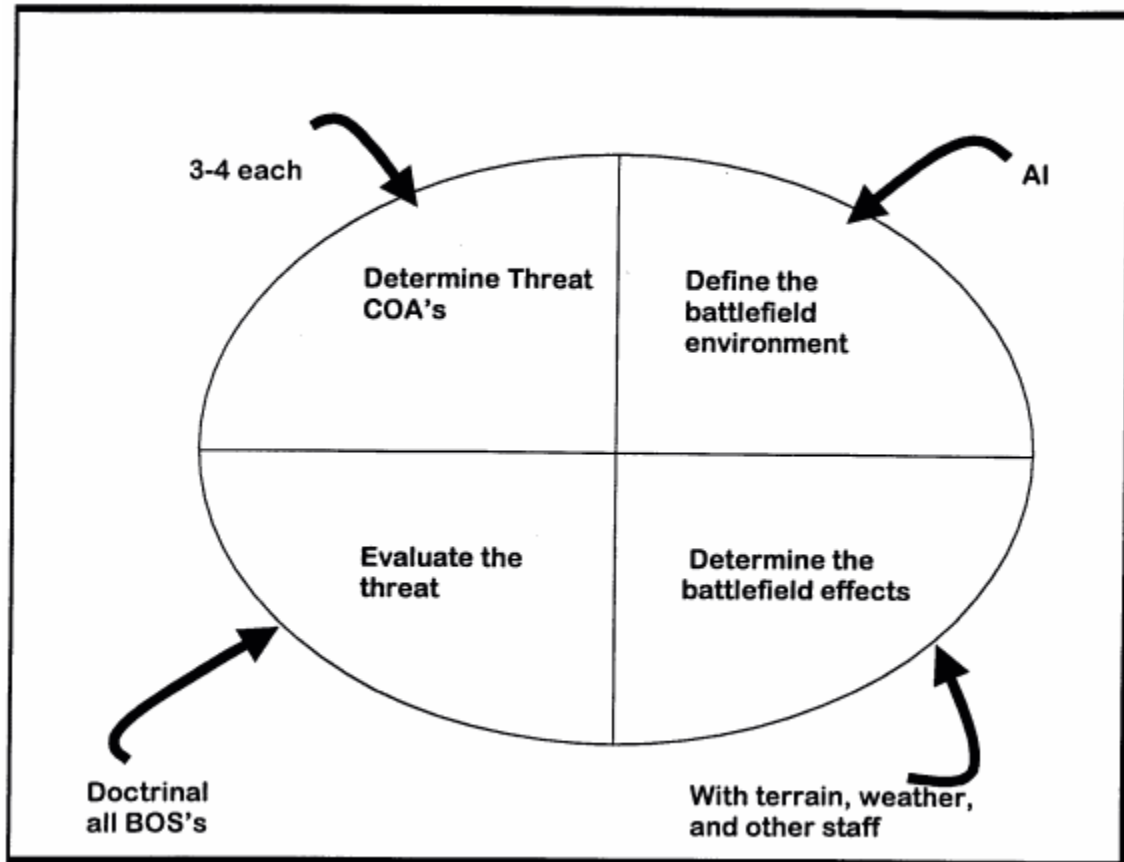
The intelligence estimate is one of the major end products of the intelligence officer's activities. The collection and processing of information are oriented toward the intelligence estimate. The estimate brings together significant aspects of the area of operation (AO) and the enemy situation. It presents, analyzes, and discusses the enemy capabilities, weaknesses, and strengths, the relative probability of the enemy's adoption of courses of action open to him, and enemy vulnerabilities that can be exploited. With the intelligence estimate, the commander can balance these factors against all possible courses of action and chose the most favorable one.

The intelligence officer may present estimates orally or in writing. At corps and EAC, most estimates are written. The division uses both oral and written presentation, depending on the immediacy. Levels below division normally use oral presentation. Regardless of the manner of preparation and presentation, the intelligence officer bases the estimate, as far as practice, on a prescribed format. Paragraph 2 of the intelligence estimate contains an abbreviated version of the AO analysis. See [Figure 5-2](#) for IPB as a systematic approach to analyzing the enemy, weather and terrain in a specific geographic area. It integrates enemy doctrine with the weather and terrain as they relate to the mission and the specific battlefield environment. This is done to determine and evaluate enemy capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action.

- 1. MISSION
- 2. THE AREA OF OPERATIONS
  - a. Weather
  - b. Terrain
  - c. Other characteristics
- 3. ENEMY SITUATION
  - a. Disposition
  - b. Composition
  - c. Strength
  - d. Recent and present significant activities
  - e. Peculiarities and weaknesses.
- 4. ENEMY

- a. Enumeration.
  - b. Analysis and discussion.
5. CONCLUSIONS
- Effects of intelligence considerations on operations.
  - Effects of the AO on own courses of action
  - Probable enemy courses of action.
  - Enemy vulnerabilities.

**Figure 5-2. Intelligence Estimate Outline.**



**Figure 5-3. IPB Steps.**

IPB supports the entire planning and operations process and is normally initiated upon receiving the mission (see [Figure 5-3](#)). Other staff elements use the information and products derived from the IPB process to complete their estimates of the situation. Through the IPB process, the commander applies and maximizes his combat power at the critical point on the battlefield.

- **Step 1. Define the Battlefield Environment.** The G2 identifies those characteristics of the battlefield influencing friendly and threat operations. The G2 and G3 establish the limits of the area of interest (AI). He identifies gaps in current intelligence holdings. The definition and establishment of the AI includes the geographical area from which information and intelligence are required to permit planning or successful conduct of the operation. The knowledge derived from the review of the battlefield environment allows the G2 to begin the initial collection process in support of the operations. The AI must consider the electronic dimension. Depending

on echelon, this may include: fixed ES or EA sites that support threat operations or airfields that support ES and EA aircraft.

- **Step 2. Describe the Battlefield's Effects.** The G2, in coordination with the G3 engineer coordinator (ENCOORD), analyzes and describes the effects of the battlefield environment (e.g. weather and terrain) on both friendly and enemy capabilities. This step includes the resources and input from the staff weather office (SWO), the G3 ENCOORD, and the division terrain team.

The SWO keys information to the equipment found in friendly and enemy forces. The SWO provides information to the G2 on the impact of weather to the operation. The SWO provides weather analysis and forecasting of threat airfields that may not be within the physical limits of the AI but may still pose a threat to the command. Although not required, having a SWO with an SCI security clearance helps the G2 staff. For example, the SWO could brief the G2 or assist analysts in a SCIF (sensitive compartmented intelligence facility); this facilitates the IPB process (and other intelligence operations).

The engineer coordinator (ENCOORD) is the special staff officer, the commander of the engineer unit, provides a terrain-visualization folder to determine the terrain's effects on both friendly and enemy operations. He coordinates with the G2 for planning and distribution of maps and terrain products, but is responsible for producing them.

The engineer terrain team provides analysis of items such as soil, bridges, water, and fording sites. The terrain team provides unique overlays for use by the intelligence analysts in determining avenues of approach, axis of advance, and mobility corridors. Terrain analysts also identify possible enemy and friendly helicopter landing or pickup zones, optimal sites for division support areas, line-of-sight overlays. The terrain team has a historical database from which to draw information for their products. Additionally, they have numerous automated tools (such as the multi-spectral imagery processor (MSIP), or the digital terrain support system, (DTSS)) for the mass production of specific terrain overlays. The G2 can request specific sets of overlays or image maps at the standard map scale for each of the division's contingency areas. By having this work done prior to an event or operation the G2 quickly provides these products to the division units.

The products from the SWO and the terrain team, in [Step 2](#) of the IPB process, eliminate some of the guesswork in predicting the effects of the weather and terrain on friendly and enemy forces. They also provide these products to assist division units (e.g. S2 uses base map and overlays developed by the terrain team to define mobility corridors, landing zones (LZs), drop zones (DZs), and other tactical locations).

- **Step 3. Evaluate the Threat.** In this step the G2 and the ACE analyze the division's current intelligence holdings to determine how the threat doctrinally operates and organizes. When facing a well- organized threat, this step may be relatively simple. That may not be the case, as in stability and support operations (SASO) (formerly LIC, OOTW, or MOOTW), when the threat is unorganized or less known. The ACE develops doctrinal templates for each of the threat capabilities. These doctrinal templates provide the G2 and the ACE a point from which to develop the threat model. This threat model carries over to the war game process so it should be

as realistic as possible. These threat models or doctrinal templates are not constrained by weather or terrain. The model must include an evaluation of the entire enemy operating systems.

The AS-WS of the ASAS has the capability to develop the situation template. The analyst develops doctrinal template overlays and then places it over the map. Units are moved around based upon threat tactics and the geography of area.

- **Step 4. Determine Threat COAs.** This step integrates the information determined within the three previous steps. The end result is a picture of how the enemy will most likely execute a course of action based upon the constraints of weather, terrain, and time. In this step the ACE (specifically the ASC) develops threat COAs. These COAs are recorded and event templates and matrixes are developed for use during the war game. The situational template (SITTEMP) threat model developed during IPB and mission analysis drives the decision making process. Model accuracy is dependent on the quality of effort accomplished in the first three steps of the IPB process.

There is no limit to the number of COAs that an ACE can develop. However, COAs should be limited to four. It is highly unlikely that more than four COAs apply for a given threat or area. By developing more, the G2 will only be providing the G3 with branches and sequels of the three or four most likely COAs.

The products of IPB prepared by a division G2 will only partially satisfy the requirements of most other staff sections and subordinate units. At the very least, these products must be refined to meet the particular needs of the staff or unit that will use them. In many cases, a unit's S2 will spearhead all necessary supplemental IPB products.

Specialized IPB emphasis is particularly important to units outside the combat arms. These units require a slightly different focus in the application of the IPB process to their mission requirements. For example, in an aviation unit, the weather intelligence needs to focus on factors like:

- Density altitude effects on performance and payload.
- Weather effects on threat air defense systems.
- Effects of wind speed and turbulence on flight operations, especially in close terrain.
- Restricting effects of low ceilings in air Assembly Areas.

## **PART C : IPB AND THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS**

Commanders and staffs use the decision-making process to select a course of action (COA) and develop a course of action and develop and operations plan (OPLAN), operations order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO) that implements it. The results and products of IPB, conveyed in the intelligence estimate, are essential elements of the decision-making process. Accordingly, the major IPB effort occurs before and during the first five steps in the decision making process.

The decision-making process is a dynamic and continuous process. The staff continues to estimate the situation as the operation progresses, adapting the command's COA to unforeseen changes in the situation. The IPB which supports the decision-making process must also remain dynamic, constantly integrating new information into the initial set of facts and assumptions.

**Mission Analysis.** In this step IPB products enable the commander to assess facts about the battlefield and make assumptions about how friendly and threat forces will interact on the battlefield.

The description of the battlefield's effects identifies constraints on potential friendly COAs and may reveal implied missions. It also identifies opportunities the battlefield presents, such as avenues of approach, engagement areas, and zones of entry, which the staff integrates into potential friendly COAs and their staff estimates.

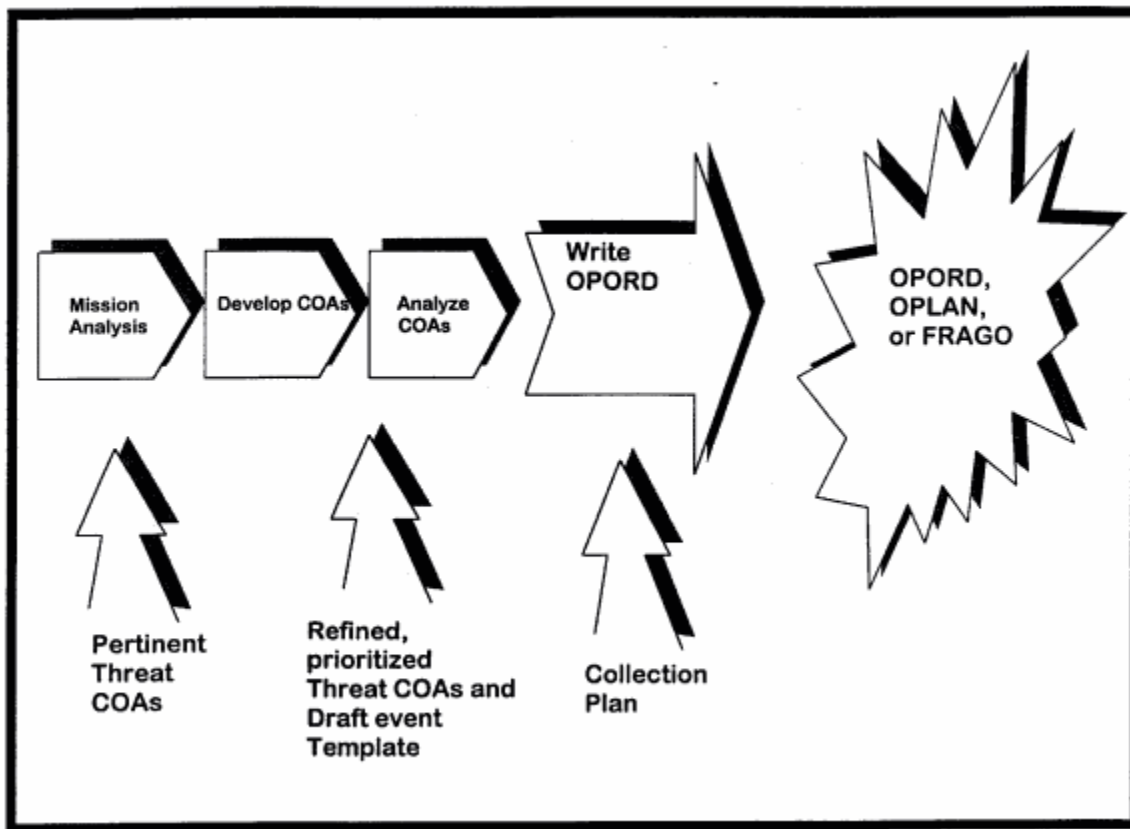
Enemy capabilities and vulnerabilities identified during evaluation of the threat allow the commander and staff to make assumptions about the relative capabilities of the friendly command. Threat evaluation also provides the detailed information on the threat's current disposition, recent activities, equipment, and organizational capabilities the staff needs to complete their own staff estimates and planning.

Enemy COA models developed in [step 4](#) of the IPB process (Determine Threat COAs) provide a basis for formulating potential friendly COAs and complete the intelligence estimate.

The IPB process identifies any critical gaps in the command's knowledge of the battlefield environment or threat situation. As part of the initial planning guidance, the commander uses these gaps as a guide to establish his initial training requirements.

**Develop Courses of Action.** The staff develops friendly COAs based on facts and assumptions identified during IPB and mission analysis. Incorporating the results of IPB into COA development ensures that each friendly COA takes advantage of the opportunities the environment and threat situation offer and is valid in terms of what they will allow.

**Analyze and Compare COAs.** During the wargaming session the staff "fights" the threat COAs, developed in [step 4](#) of the IPB process, against each potential friendly COA. Targeting conferences follow the wargaming session to refine selected HVTs from the enemy COA models into high-payoff targets (HPTs) that support the friendly COA. See [Figure 5-4](#) on how G2/S2 products support the IPB process.



**Figure 5-4. How G2/S2 supports the decision-making process.**

Based on the results of wargaming, for each potential friendly COA, the staff—

- Constructs a decision support template (DST) and its associated synchronization matrix.
- Identified supporting intelligence requirements.
- Refines the enemy COA models and event templates and matrices, focuses on the intelligence required to execute the friendly COA.
- Arranges the threat COA models in order of probability of adoption.
- Identifies the most dangerous COA.
- Refines the friendly COA, to include identifying the needs for branches and sequels.
- Determines the probability of success of the friendly COA.

The results of wargaming each potential friendly COA against the set of enemy COA models allows the staff to make a recommendation on the best friendly COA. The G2/S2s recommendation includes an evaluation of the intelligence system's ability to provide the intelligence needed to support each COA.

**Decision.** Following staff recommendations, the commander decides upon a COA and issues implementing orders. He also approves the list of intelligence requirements associated with that COA and identifies the most important as priority intelligence requirements (PIR). The command's collection manager uses the results of IPB to develop and implement a collection plan that will satisfy these requirements.

**Execution.** As intelligence confirms or denies planning assumptions on the battlefield environment or the threat's COA, a continuous IPB process identifies new intelligence requirements. As the battle

progresses, IPB is used to continuously evaluate the situation facing the command, bringing new iterations of the decision making process and the directing step of the intelligence cycle.

## Lesson 5

### Practice Exercise

**Instructions**

The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. What is the division's assigned AO based on?
  - ☐ A. Threat evaluation.
  - B. HVT.
  - C. METT-T.
  - D. Weather parameters.
2. Where is a written analysis usually completed, to support projected operations?
  - A. Regiment.
  - B. Brigade and battalion.
  - C. Corps and EAC.
  - D. Division.
3. How many steps are in the IPB process?
  - A. Six.
  - B. Five.
  - C. Four.
  - D. Eight.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ provides analysis of items such as soil, bridges, water, and fording sites.
  - A. Engineer terrain team.
  - B. SWO.
  - C. G2 Plans.
  - D. FSO.



5. Who recommends the area of interest to the commander?

A. SWO officer.

B. G2 and G3.

C. Engineer terrain team.

D. Only the G2.

## LESSON 6

# ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW) ASSET DEPLOYMENT

**CRITICAL  
TASKS:**            **301-35D-2053**  
                         **301-35D-2602**  
                         **301-35D-3007**  
                         **301-340-3001**

## OVERVIEW

### LESSON DESCRIPTION

In this lesson you will learn how to plan for EW support of a combat operation and how to deploy EW assets on a map in support of a given plan.

### **Terminal Learning Objective:**

- Tasks:** Describe the planning for EW support of an offensive combat operation and the deployment of EW assets on a map in support of a given plan.
- Conditions:** You will be given narrative information and illustrations from [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-10, and [FM 100-5](#).
- Standards:** Description of EW assets deployment will be in accordance with [FM 34-1](#), FM 34-10, and [FM 100-5](#).
- References:** The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:
- [FM 34-1](#)  
FM 34-10  
[FM 100-5](#)

## INTRODUCTION

Planning is crucial to the success of EW operations. The effectiveness of EW is dependent on the degree to which it is integrated with the commander's scheme of fire and maneuver. Full integration is best achieved by systematic planning and full understanding of employment factors. IPB is used throughout EW planning. Templates are used to focus EW operations on identified high value target, to determine defensive EW measures to defeat enemy counter-C3 efforts, and to predict good intercept site locations for ES assets. By using graphics in the form of map overlays, IPB provides a detailed analysis of terrain. Those aspects of terrain analysis which effect most EW operations are essentially the same as those of primary concern to other combatants. These aspects of terrain are elevation and relief (key terrain), obstacles, radio LOS (observation and fields of fire), concealment and cover, and mobility corridors (avenues of approach).

## **PART A: EW PLANNING AND DEPLOYMENT.**

The bedrock of sound offensive plans is the ability to find the enemy and accurately predict his future actions. Intelligence drives offensive operations by locating the enemy, predicting his courses of action, and identifying his vulnerability and his center of gravity. Simultaneously, intelligence must help protect friendly information, while aiding the attack of enemy information collectors.

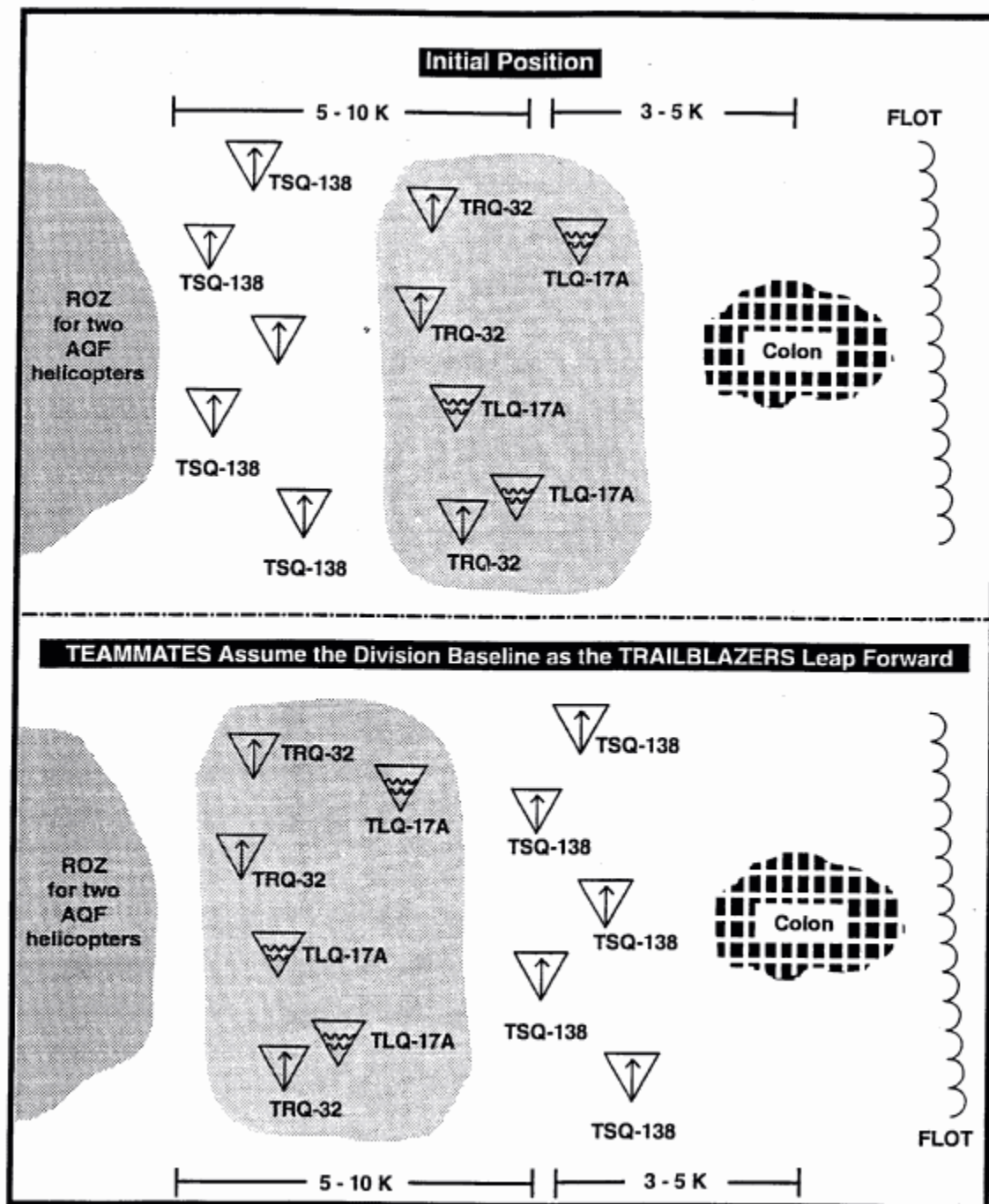
When supporting offensive operations, intelligence must provide the commander information and intelligence that allows him to make informed and timely decisions, reduce uncertainty, and accurately engage high payoff targets. The primary wartime objective of U.S. Army divisions is to aggressively seek out and destroy the enemy. To do this, divisions must use offensive operations. The offense has been and always will be the decisive form of battle. However, as technology increases, the face and nature of offensive operations also will change. In the past, the deep battle shaped the enemy for subsequent engagement in the close battle. Now and in the future, the decisive component of battle will be the deep fight. In conventional operations, dominance of a particular area will depend less on physically occupying a given space than it will on divisional intelligence assets monitoring enemy activity across the battlefield framework so that the division can project overwhelming combat power to any given point. To do this the division commander must have an accurate picture of the enemy beyond the maximum range of lethal assets.

Digitization and night vision technology improves the division's situation awareness. Current technology, to include position location devices, UAVs, electronic attack and communication intercept provide the division with the capability to determine the precise location of enemy obstacles, positions, weapons, command and control facilities, logistic facilities, his reserve, air defenses, and security elements. Finding the enemy is now easier for the division because the enemy's ability to hide from modern sensors is limited. Using our current intelligence collectors, whether on a contiguous or non-contiguous battlefield the division can quickly locate and identify the enemy.

The airland battle concept of fighting sequentially has evolved and changed to an emphasis of conducting operations simultaneously to gain their total, synergistic effect. Intelligence plays a key role in determining which enemy element is most lucrative and vulnerable. When executing offensive operations, the division uses four general forms of offense: movement to contact, attack, exploitation, and pursuit. Intelligence supports each of these forms, and you will see in the following figures.

## **PART B: MOVEMENT TO CONTACT.**

Division offensive operations often start with a movement to contact. This form of the offense develops the situation and establishes or regains contact with enemy forces. By its nature, situation awareness is at its lowest during movement to contact. In this form of the offense, the fog of war is the thickest. At the same time the requirement for intelligence is at the highest. Before the division is committed to the next form, attack, a complete enemy lay down is required. During movement to contact, the intelligence cycle begins with defining the commander's requirements. Intelligence must not collect for the sake of collection, rather we must collect to support commanders. Only then can we truly support their decision-making processes. Collection management is the key function of prioritizing and allocating assets throughout the division's battlespace.



**Figure 6-1. Division Employment of IEW Assets During a Movement to Contact.**

The collection manager pays keen attention to competing requirements. Only those that directly support the commander's scheme of maneuver should receive valuable and scarce intelligence collection assets. Since the division will fight simultaneously across the entire battlefield framework, phasing the requirements must be event driven rather than based on linear plane sequencing. There may be requirements to collect close, deep and rear simultaneously.

Using the intelligence synchronization matrix, developed after wargaming from the BOS synchronization matrix, see [Figure 6-1](#), the collection manager produces the collection plan that will predict the time and place of the division's initial contact.

In addition to orchestrating pure intelligence assets, the collection manager integrates collection with maneuver. In a division movement to contact, the division usually establishes an advanced guard. The organization of the advanced guard is based on METT-T analysis of the situation, but always includes intelligence collection assets.

Typically, these intelligence assets include a slice from each intelligence discipline. Best suited for developing the situation during movement to contact are assets that extend the battlespace and provide near real time information. This may include UAV support and ground and airborne SIGINT collector. HUMINT assets tend to lack the timeliness needed to develop situation awareness during the rapidly changing environment of the movement to contact. However, HUMINT teams should be deployed well forward with the lead units to take advantage of combat questioning of captured enemy soldiers. As the battle progresses and more prisoners are captured and sent to the rear, these HUMINT teams can then move to the division EPW cage.

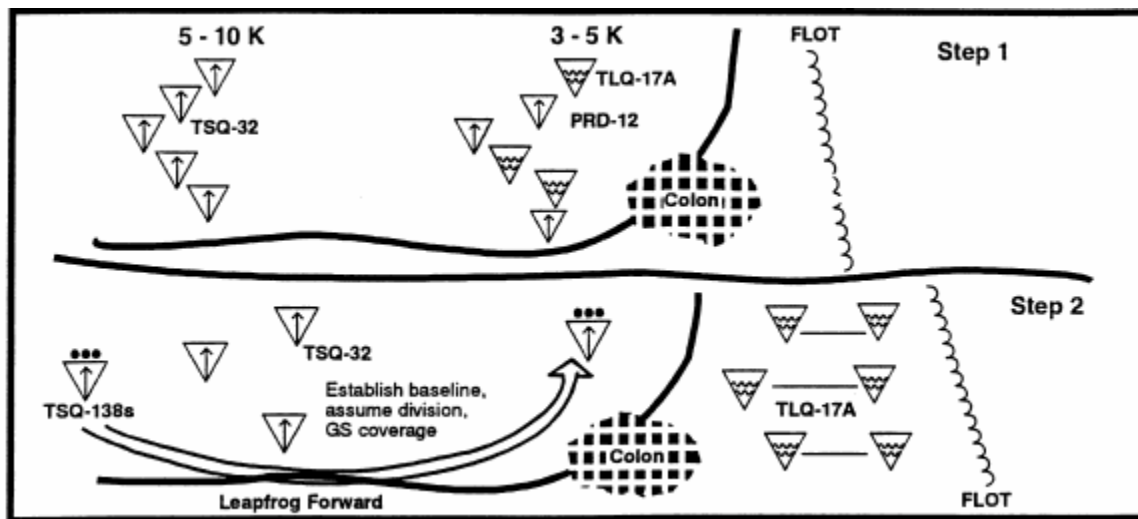
To support the advanced guard, MI assets are generally organized into a multidiscipline company team. To facilitate command and control of these forward deployed assets, the company team is attached to the advanced guard, normally the division's cavalry squadron. The ACE still provides technical data and receives reports from these assets. Therefore, the long-range connectivity is an important consideration. In addition to connectivity, the mobility of the MI assets must be considered. By its nature, covering force operations are fluid and move rapidly. On the linear battlefield, TRQ-32s generally have the required mobility. However, in some cases, AN/PRD 11, 12, or 13s inserted by air, are better suited. Lessons learned from Operation Desert Storm clearly show that whatever system is chosen; it must have the mobility equal to or greater than the supported maneuver force. MI assets deployed in the advanced guard can also cue and tip off the division's GS assets.

During movement to contact (MTC), other GS MI assets remain under the technical control of the ACE. However, the MI battalion commander is responsible for asset management, and the movement and employment of his systems. Whether attached to the advanced guard or in GS, the primary mission of divisional IEW assets is locating and identifying the enemy prior to contact.

In MTC, the Trailblazer platoon remains in GS and is deployed forward across the division's front. To do this, the platoon normally deploys in a concave baseline. The concave baseline provides longer range DF. As maneuver brigades move forward and beyond DF range, the GS baseline is picked up by the C&J platoon's TRQ-32s and if necessary, QUICKFIX. The C&J platoon fully establishes its baseline prior to the Trailblazer displacing. As the Trailblazer platoon moves forward, it seeks to find terrain that provides LOS out to 30 kilometers. The rapid mobility of the mechanized forces dictates that the platoon must look out to the maximum range of the system capability.

In addition to providing DF and intercept, the C&J platoon also provides the division with ground based electronic attack capability. Since the enemy position is not known, jamming targets may be hard to acquire. In this case, the C&J platoon's TLQ-17As are normally used to reinforce intercept operations. Since they do not have a DF capability, the backup PRD system can be used to provide this

capability. When used in this capacity, the TLQ-17A must be in position to rapidly shift their mission from collection to jamming. Therefore, the TLQ-17As must remain forward of all other SIGINT systems. See [Figure 6-2](#).



**Figure 6-2. ES asset employment during movement to contact.**

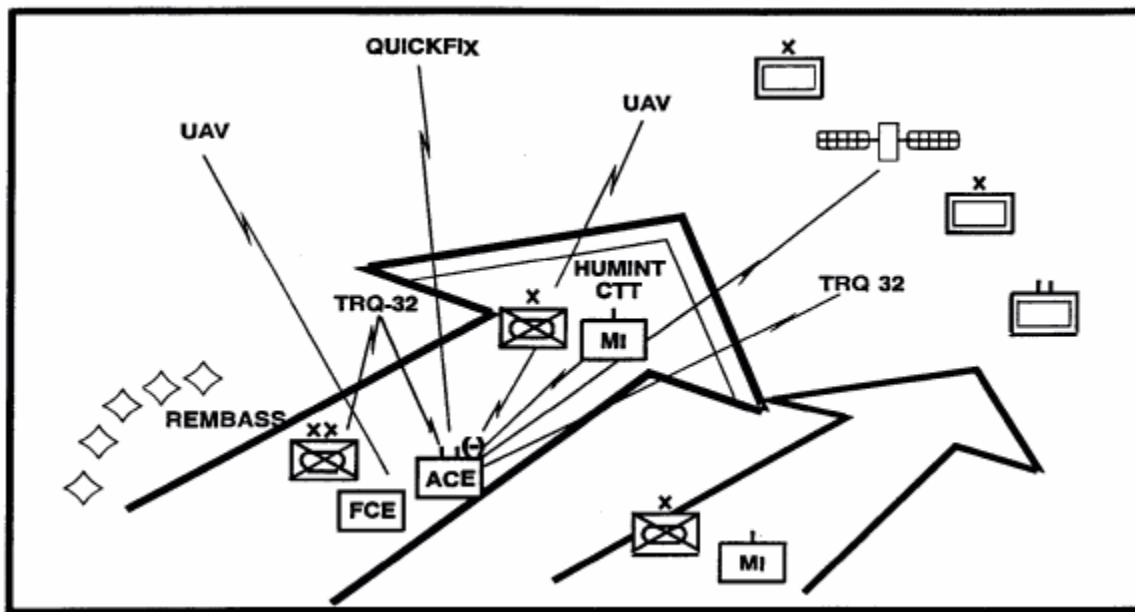
Flank and rear security protects the division's main body from ground observation and surprise attack. Flank security travels on routes parallel to the main body. These units may be task organized with MI assets. Whether flank or rear security receives IEW support is based on the probable enemy situation and the division commander's intent. UAV, GSR, and SIGINT can fulfill this force protection mission. REMBASS is an ideal sensor for providing early warning during flank security. When devising the collection management strategy, the expected enemy threat on the flanks or rear is weighed against the risk of diluting the main effort's collection capability.

## **PART C: ATTACKS**

Hasty attacks most often follow a movement to contact. The division commander directs actions based on his analysis of the situation and the extent of his knowledge of the enemy situation. Hasty attacks are launched with minimum preparation. While the enemy situation may still be vague, intelligence collection has most likely identified an exploitable weakness. In combat, the force that first locates and identifies vulnerabilities, and then assaults, normally gains an initial advantage. Once established, the enemy situation must be developed. The collection plan that supported the movement to contact is refined and updated. This is especially true if the commander chooses a deliberate attack.

In contrast to hasty attacks, deliberate attacks involve much more detailed intelligence and planning. Deliberate attacks fully synchronize the support of all intelligence assets to paint a detailed and comprehensive picture of the enemy. Generally intelligence assets are placed well forward to exploit their collection ranges.

The division's main effort normally is weighed with additional MI assets. However, if the supporting attack is one of economy of force, it may receive the weighting of intelligence support. This allows a more complete knowledge of the enemy and reduces risk during economy of force missions. See [Figure 6-3](#).



**Figure 6-3. IEW Support.**

The intelligence products required prior to a deliberate attack must be detailed and graphic. UAVs and satellite viewers can provide the needed graphic depictions and photographs of the enemy's disposition. SIGINT collectors can provide enemy intent and expected actions and reactions. After the attack is launched, the enemy situation must be continually monitored. Predicted enemy courses of action must be confirmed or denied.

Upon initial contact, the division's SIGINT collection assets are focused on second echelon forces and deployed to refine situation awareness. The company team that was attached to the advanced guard reverts back to divisional control. Since the distance from the collector to target tends to be less than MTC, the Trailblazer platoon establishes its baseline in a lazy W or a convex shape. The C&J platoon's collection systems, if not used to reinforce the main effort, can be used in the supporting effort, on the flanks, or attached to the maneuver brigades. In addition to focusing on locating enemy C3 in the close battle, the TRQ-32s and if necessary, the backup PRDs reinforce the collection of tactical data to support electronic attack.

The TLQ-17s are integrated in the friendly plan, providing electronic attack. As always, these jamming assets are deployed forward of the collectors, away from other friendly assets. Typically, jamming targets are executed in concert with lethal fire targets. Once the enemy's center of gravity is determined and HVT are designated, all targets, both lethal and non lethal are linked. This ensures that all fires are directed against the one thing the enemy can least afford to lose. For example, if the enemy's center of gravity is massed artillery, and lethal fires engage the artillery tubes, then the division's TLQ-17s could be used to deny or degrade the enemy's forward fire support assets by jamming the exchange of targeting data on artillery nets. Generally, in a division attack, ground based jamming assets remain in GS. Aerial EA assets, including the division's QUICKFIX, corps and joint assets concentrate on long range artillery, rockets, and missile systems. Both ground and aerial EW assets focus on fire support C3 and target acquisition nodes.

During the early stages of the attack, the interrogators remain well forward with maneuver brigades. During the MTC, their primary source of information was refugees and line crossers. After contact is made, their priority is captured enemy soldiers. They conduct initial interrogations looking for tactical information that supports the friendly attack. As the attack matures, the interrogators, reinforced by corps assets, conduct more thorough interrogations at the division EPW collection point.

The collection manager ensures that the collection effort provides information to support decision points. Enemy actions requiring commitment of the friendly reserve or a move to branches or sequels is fully covered. IEW assets can support other types of attacks including counterattacks, spoiling attacks, raids, feints, and demonstrations.

## **PART D: EXPLOITATION.**

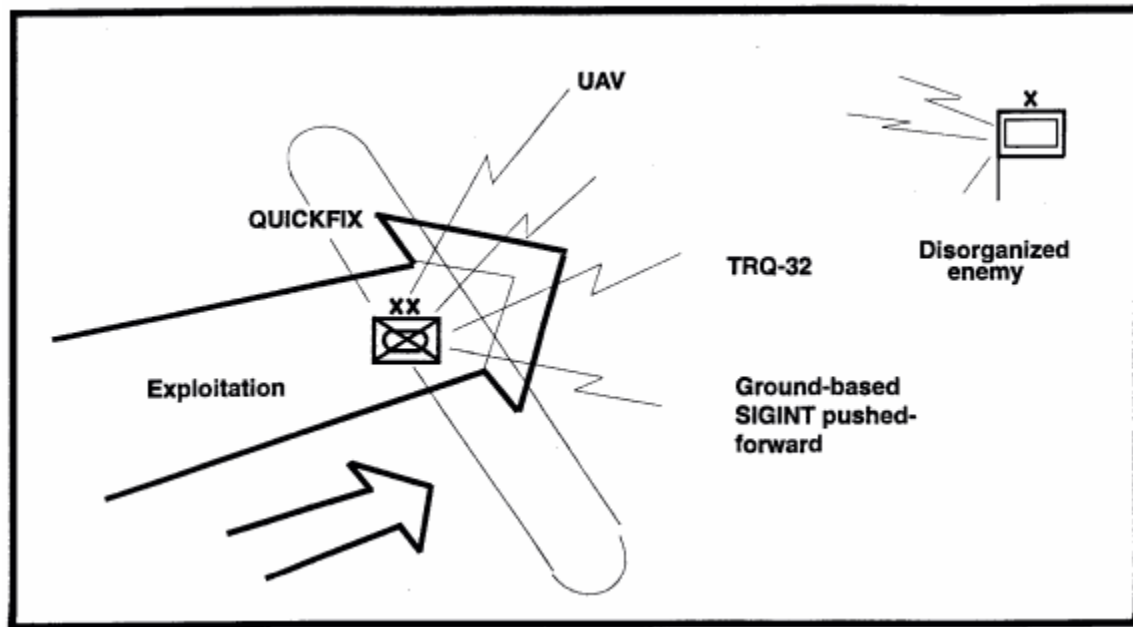
Exploitation usually follows a successful attack. Exploitations disorganize the enemy throughout his depth. The ultimate goal of exploitation is to decimate enemy forces to the point at which his only alternative is to surrender or be destroyed. To do this, intelligence must maintain the situation awareness gained during the attack. It is the responsibility of intelligence to maintain an accurate picture of enemy actions and intent. See [Figure 6-4](#).

To fully support exploitation, MI assets must be deployed well forward. Initial emplacement prior to the attack considers the maintaining of momentum that follows a successful attack. Since the enemy is disorganized, he will generally attempt to regain organization through voice communications. Therefore, the MI battalion's main effort should shift to EW operations.

The Trailblazer quickly establishes a concave baseline in anticipation of the pursuit, attempts to determine future enemy action and intent. The C&J platoon's priority is EA. The TRQ-32's emphasis is collecting and identifying targets for EA. The TLQ-17As and airborne jammers are critical to preventing the enemy from reorganizing by jamming enemy C3 nets.

While ground based collectors are engaged in the prevention of enemy reorganization, the UAV and QUICKFIX identify and target potential counterattack, reserve, and second echelon forces. The QUICKFIX's airborne jamming capability can be used to prevent effective enemy employment of these forces. All IEW assets are positioned to quickly transition to the pursuit.





**Figure 6-4. Exploitation.**

To fully support exploitations, MI assets must be deployed forward. Since, the enemy is disorganized, he will generally attempt to regain organization through voice communication. Therefore, ground based COMINT assets well forward and airborne SIGINT collectors play key roles in determining future enemy actions. UAV can provide near real time information on enemy unit movement and disposition. REMBASS and CI assets can be used in support of force protection in the division's rear as it advances forward.

In some cases, such as Desert Storm, an attack may be continuous (400km in 4 days) with intermediate objectives that are rapidly overcome. In this case, extra effort must be extended to ensure continuous EW support to the division/brigade. The continuous coverage can be accomplished in various ways like:

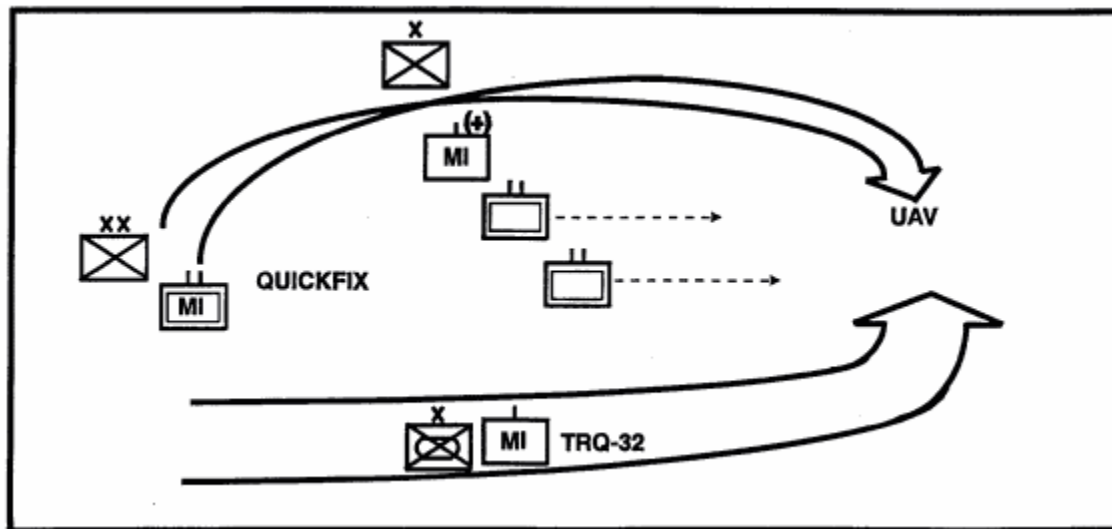
- Leapfrogging companies/EW teams.
- Covering the movement of ground EW teams with QUICKFIX.
- Using ground based EW teams to set up to provide support in time to affect a critical part or parts of the battle, then pack up and move on, providing no support for the next few hours while they catch up. This requires an acceptance of risk by the supported unit due to EW team site establishment timelines.

## **PART E: PURSUIT**

A pursuit is an offensive operation against a retreating enemy force. It follows a successful attack or exploitation and is ordered when the enemy can not conduct an organized defense and attempts to disengage. The pursuit usually consists of direct pressure and encircling forces. To successfully do this, the commander must have detailed information not only on enemy locations, but more importantly on where the enemy will be and what he is trying to do. Intelligence must not lose contact with the enemy. Doing so forces the division to stop exploiting and begin a new movement to contact.

The mission of the encircling force is to rapidly get to the rear of the enemy and block his escape. The encircling force advances along or flies over routes parallel to the enemy's line of retreat. Intelligence assets supporting the pursuit must have mobility equal to or greater than the maneuver force. QUICKFIX and UAV are ideally suited to supporting pursuits.

METT-T dictates which intelligence assets can best support pursuit operations. Severe weather or an abundance of enemy Air Defense Artillery (ADA) systems may force the use of ground based assets. In this case, planning must consider the deployment of MI assets early. See [Figure 6-5](#).



**Figure 6-5. Pursuit MI assets must have mobility equal to maneuver unit.**

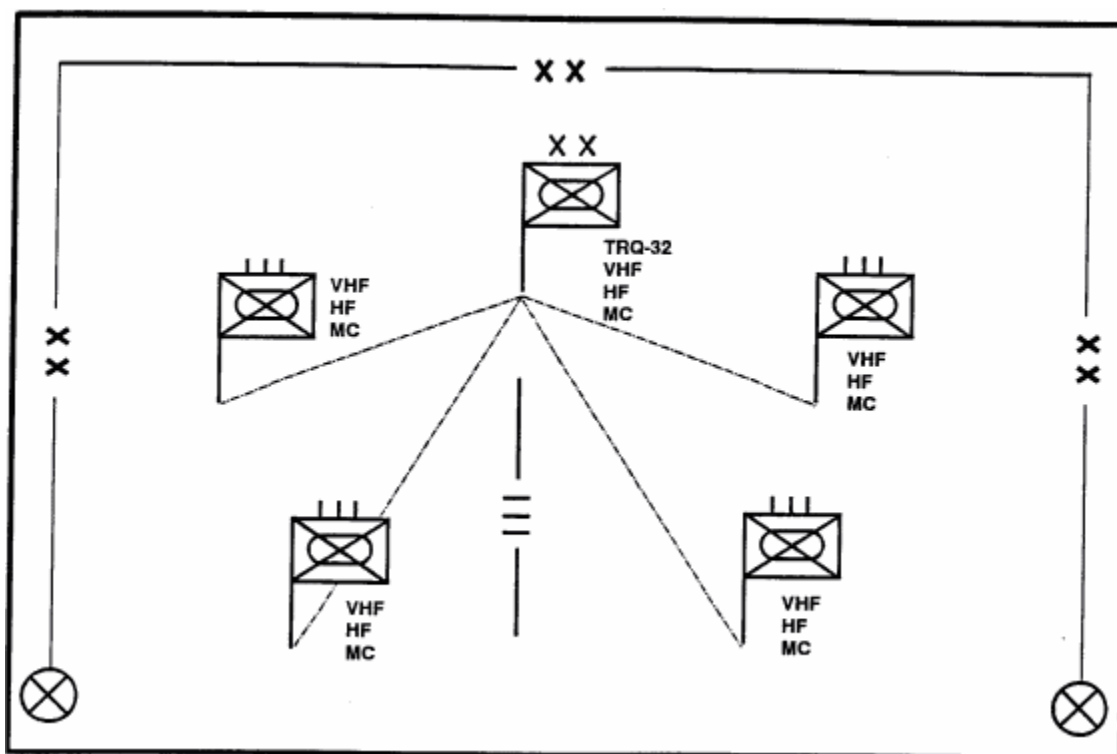
When ground based assets are used to support the encircling force, they are task organized and attached to that force. They remain attached until the encirclement is complete and the fleeing enemy is stopped. Since the MI assets must maintain contact with the enemy and not get left behind by the pursuing force, trailblazers are not suited to this mission.

To gain necessary mobility, early deployment of TRQ-32s or air insertion of PRDs is the logical choice. When deployed early, the security of the TRQ-32s is a key issue. Since TRQ-32s do not have an on-the-move capability, they must establish their base line forward prior to the movement of maneuver forces. They set up at the maximum range of the emplaced Trailblazers, thereby maintaining seamless coverage. After the C&J's TRQ-32 teams have established their baseline, the Trailblazer platoon can begin their movement. As in exploitation, SIGINT collectors focus on identifying enemy intent and providing EA targets to keep the enemy disorganized.

Ground based jammers are quickly moved forward. While they are moving, the division's jamming mission is picked up by the QUICKFIX. Once established, the TLQ-17A teams disrupt the enemy's command and control of their retrograde. During the withdrawal, the enemy is reliant on voice communications and is susceptible to EA. When integrated with lethal fires, EA can prevent the enemy from conducting an organized withdrawal or delay.

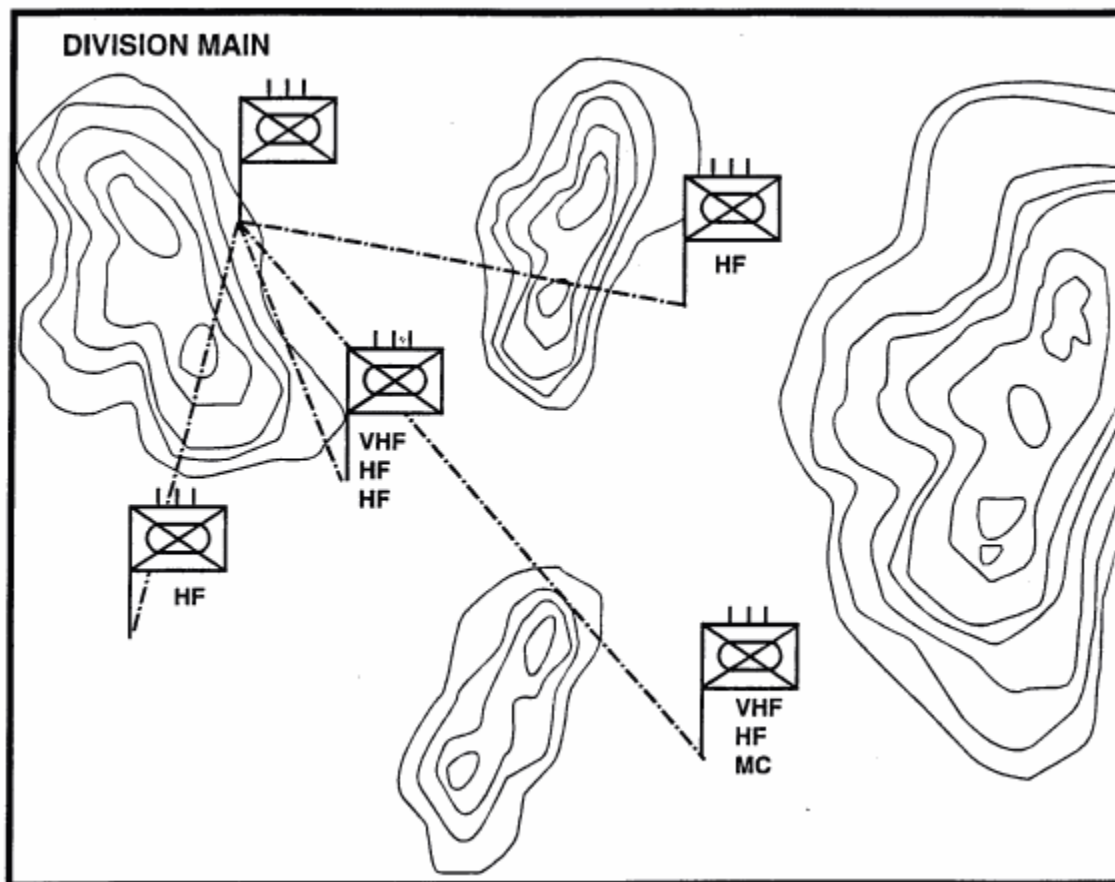
In a pursuit, the interrogator's priority is screening the EPWs and questioning only those who can provide the most lucrative information in order to gain intelligence that will provide the most important and time-sensitive information.

While the objective of IPB is the early identification of the enemy course of action, EW planning goes beyond that to the development of the most effective mix of OPSEC, military deception, jamming, and destruction options to defeat the enemy's command control and communication. The figure below is a simplified illustration of how templating may be used for EW planning and execution.



**Figure 6-6. Simplified Doctrinal Template with MRD Communications.**

Like the intelligence analyst, the EW analyst creates templates to illustrate the enemy's capability to use his electronic systems for C3 reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition, and radio electronic combat (REC). Templates also aid him in the selection and use of friendly EW assets. [Figure 6-6](#) is a doctrinal template depicting a motorized rifle division's (MRD's) communication links to subordinate regiments. Terrain is not yet a consideration. The communication links (VHF, HF, and multichannel) are the critical means by which the enemy commands and controls its maneuver forces in battle. A simplified doctrinal template showing an MRD's communications links to its regiments is shown in the above illustration. Terrain is not a consideration. The links (very high frequency (VHF), high frequency (HF), and multichannel (MC)) are the means through which enemy C2 maneuvers forces in battle. In the above illustration, the doctrinal template is shown placed over the combine obstacles overlay to visualize how terrain will affect enemy capabilities to communicate.

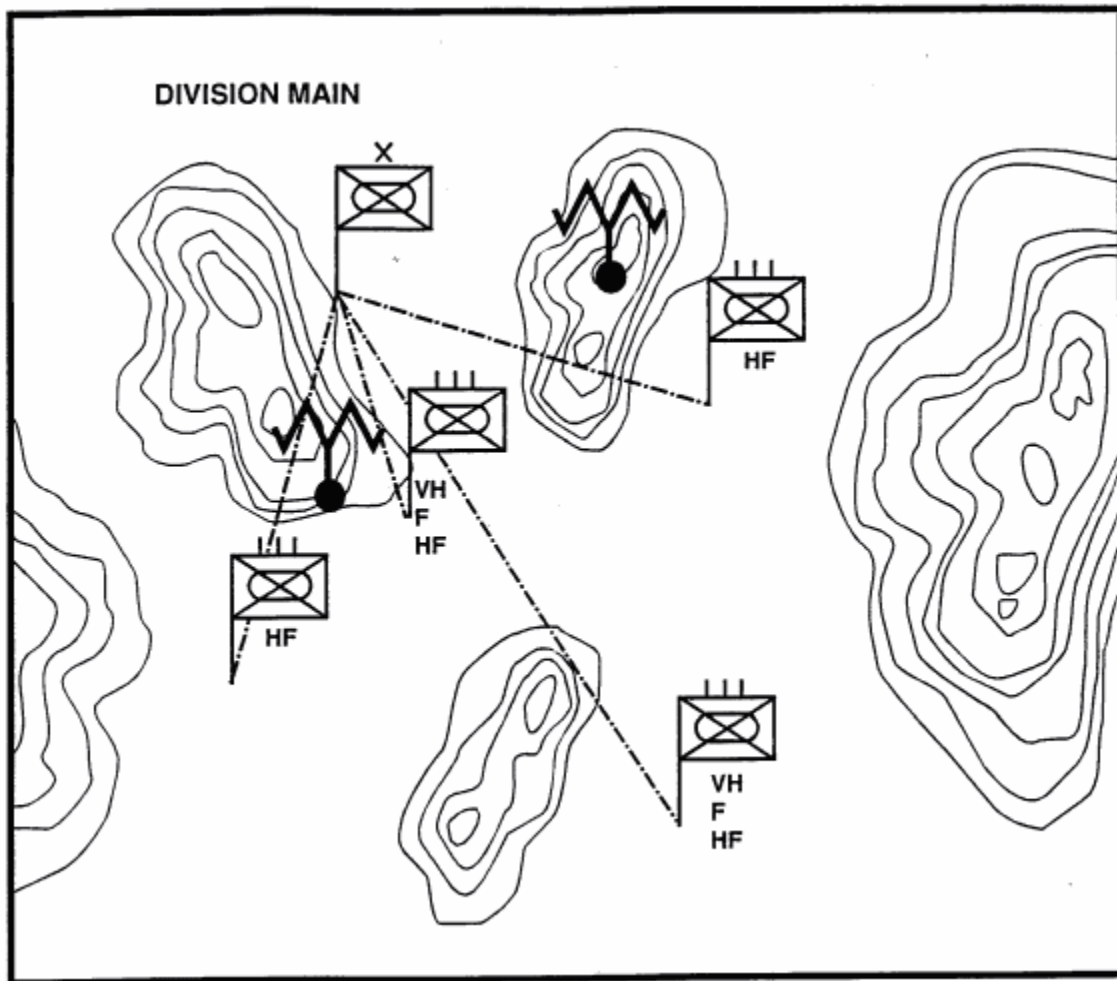


**Figure 6-7. Doctrinal Template Over Combine Obstacle Overlay.**

The blocking terrain forces the enemy division commander to rely on HF to communicate with two of his regiments.

[Figure 6-8](#) indicates that there are at least two alternate solutions to the enemy's communications problems: The use of relays or the relocating of command posts (CPs) to facilitate communications.

This situation templates (and any others the analyst can create that depict possible solutions to the enemy division commander's communications problems) are compared with other IPB products (such as the event template and events analyst matrix) to provide clues concerning expected enemy communications. ES and EA operators use these clues to determine which frequencies to search and what type of modulations and other technical parameters to look for ES Asset Deployment Based on LOS. The EW planner can then apply LOS analysis to determine where ES assets can be deployed to intercepts and locate the enemy target emitters and where EA assets can be deployed to jam enemy receivers. The above illustration shows ES asset deployment should be based on LOS analysis and the joint-jamming effectiveness template (J-JET).



**Figure 6-8. Situational Template with Radio Relay.**

Aerial ES and EA resources are used to overcome LOS and mobility limitations and fill gaps in coverage left by ground resources. Use of aerial resources is closely coordinated with ground resources. A major advantage in using aerial resources is they are capable of cueing ground ES resources and GSR.

## Lesson 6

### Practice Exercise

**Instructions** The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. What aids the EW analyst in the selection and use of friendly EW assets?  
  - ☐ A. IPB.
  - B. Intelligence estimate.
  - C. Templates.
  - D. Threat evaluation.
2. What resources are used to overcome LOS and mobility limitations and fill gaps in coverage?  
  - A. Ground surveillance radars.
  - B. Serial EA/ES resources.
  - C. Scouts.
  - D. Ground-based sources.
3. Which template is placed over the combined obstacle and avenue of approach overlays to visualize how terrain will affect enemy capabilities to communicate?  
  - A. Doctrinal.
  - B. Event.
  - C. Decision.
  - D. Situation.
4. What is the objective of IPB?  
  - A. To create templates showing the enemy's capabilities.
  - B. The early identification of the enemy course of action.
  - C. To show communications links.
  - D. To identify high pay-off targets.

5. What do division offensive operations usually start with?
- A. Defensive operations.
  - B. Movement to contact.
  - C. Pursuit.
  - D. Exploitation.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ usually follows a successful attack and disorganizes throughout the enemies depth.
- A. Exploitation.
  - B. Pursuit.
  - C. Movement to contact.
  - D. Hasty attack.

## APPENDIX A

### ACRONYMS

ACE	analysis and control element
ACT	analysis and control team
ACR	armored cavalry regiment
AEW	aerial electronic warfare
AM	amplitude modulation
AO	area of operations
ASPS	all-source production section
AWS	air weather service
BICC	battlefield information coordination center
BTF	battalion task force
C-E	Communications-Electronics
CESO	communications-electronics support officer
CI	counterintelligence
C&J	collection and jamming
C&MM	collection and mission management
COMINT	communication intelligence
COMSEC	communication security
CSS	combat service support
DF	direction finding
DIVARTY	division artillery
DS	direct support
EAC	echelons above corps
EA	electronic attack
EEOB	enemy electronic order of battle
ELINT	electronic intelligence
EPW	enemy prisoners of war
ES	electronic support
EW	electronic warfare
FAIO	field artillery intelligence officer
FARRP	forward area refueling and rearming point
FLOT	forward line of own troops
FM	frequency modulated
FSCoord	fire support coordinator
FSE	fire support element
GS	general support
GSR	ground surveillance radar
HF	high frequency



HHOC	headquarters and headquarters operations company
HVT	high value targets
IEW	intelligence and electronic warfare
IMINT	imagery intelligence
INTREP	intelligence report
INTSUM	intelligence summary
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IR	information requirements
JCS	joint chiefs of staff
LOB	line of bearing
LOS	line of sight
MCS	master control station
MI	military intelligence
MRD	motorized rifle division
MTC	movement to contact
OB	order of battle
OPSEC	operations security
OPLAN	operations plan
OPCON	operational control
OPORD	operations order
PERINTREP	periodic intelligence report
PERINTSUM	periodic intelligence summary
PIR	priority intelligence requirements
RATT	radio teletypewriter
REC	radio electronic combat
SCI	sensitive compartmented information
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SIGSEC	signal security
SITMAP	situation map
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOP	standing operating procedure
SWO	staff weather officer
TACREP	tactical report
TOC	tactical operations center
TOE	tables of organization and equipment
TC&D	tactical cover and deception
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
UHF	ultra high frequency
VHF	very high frequency